The Bee.

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LUASCOMB & CO., 510 & 512 SUMMIT

IN THE BEE TO-DAY.

WEATHER.

Ohio forecast—Showers, slightly cooler. Variable winds.

Lower Michigan—Stationary temperature, showers. Northeasterly winds.

Local indications for the next 24 hours from 3 p. m.: Showers, cooler weather, followed by clearing. Winds shifting to northeasterly.

LOCAL.

Mad dog captures a ship.
Earnings of local railroads.
Marine intelligence of interest.
The Dowling-Coghlin wedding.
Gen. Welles visiting in Toledo.
Attempted suicide this morning.
Change in text books in the schools.
Here and there on local railroads.
Toledo & Western prospecting party.
County Clerk Bronson's annual report.
Toledoans in the Detroit tennis tournament.
From Toledo to Detroit during G. A. R. encampment.
Grand Assembly Knights of Labor to be held in Toledo.
The Lake Shore local agents have to cancel excursions.
Change is made of electing delegates to democratic state convention,
Natural gas trustees meeting. Prices fixed for Auburndale factories.

UNITED STATES.

Yellow fever in Georgia.
Blaine's condition alarming.
Aeronaut Jones will recover.
Huron county election board.
Farmer Ingalls talking again.
New Orleans wells drying up.
Licking county election board.
Instructon on the copyright law.
A Georgia citizen's strange suicide.
Conkling, the fire-bug, pleads guilty.
Interesting news from Liberty Center.
Fulton county against Gov. Campbell.
A Chinese girl in slavery in New York.
Michigan soldiers not cared for properly.
Late reports from the cyclone in Louisiana.
McKinley made to dance to Foraker music.
A woman persecuted until she became insane.
Bardsley's confession that was never printed.
Slocum, Smiler, Wood and Jugigo electrocuted at Sing Sing.
Keystone and Spring Garden barred from the clearing house.
The administration trying to place all the Keystone blame on Mr. Drew.

FOREIGN.

Newfoundland lobster factories closed.
British steamers violating the seal orders.
Russia preparing to attend the world's fair.
Thales Luly tells of the reign of terror at Hayti.

WAS DETERMINED TO DIE.

Captain Luther Martin's Peculiar Suicide.

After He Had Braved Life for 73 Years He Swam Out to Sea and Disappeared.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 7.—Capt. Luthe Martin committed suicide at St. Simon's Island, near Brunswick, Saturday night. He was 73 years old and wealthy.

In 1881 his wife committed suicide at the same point by plunging into the ocean while insane. Saturday was Capt. Martin's birthday.

A few days ago in speaking of its coming he said he had lived long enough and would die as his wife died. Saturday night he eluded the watch that was kept on him and going to the beach walked into the water fully dressed, even to a straw hat.

Other bathers in the water who did not know him thought he was too modest to wear an ordinary bathing suit.

Martin walked out to deep water and deliberately swam out to sea. Nothing has been heard of him since. He was a thorough sailor and doubtless counted on the ebb tide carrying his body to sea.

RUSSIA AT THE FAIR.

Consul Crawford Tells of the Interest in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—Mr. J. M Crawford, United States consul general to Russia, said recently:

"There is a great interest shown here in the Chicago exposition. I have personally visited many of the most desirable business houses in this city and have generally induced them to consent to make an exhibit. There is no apathy whatever discernible, only a dread that some sort of complication or custom house ruling may arise to delay the return of the exhibits. The people here are anxious to be represented. I can safely say that a prominent feature of the world's fair will be the Russian exhibits. I have also communicated with the consular officers under the jurisdiction of this office, and the reports are generally favorable to a good representation at Chicago from almost all parts of this empire."

DISOBEYING ORDERS.

One Steamer Brings In Eighteen Thousand Seals.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 7.—The steamer Danube has returned to this port with 18,000 sealskins gathered from the Victoria fleet which are in the Behring sea. She reports that all the vessels will continue sealing despite the order in council.

ON THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

The Navy Department Evidently Fears Trouble.

The Iroquois Dispatched to Apia and the Charleston to Go to Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The navy department evidently fears that trouble is likely to arise in Samoa between the followers of King Malietoa and Chief Mataafa as instructions have been issued to the Iroquois, now stationed at Honolulu, to proceed at once to Apia. The Charleston will probably be stationed at Honolulu in the Iroquois place.

His Sweetheart Drowned.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 7.—Late Saturday night while attempting to land on the wharf from an excursion steamer, Miss Eleanor Dove slipped from the narrow walk in the darkness and fell into the river.

Her escort, a young man named Stout, who was unable to swim, promptly jumped in after her and made a brave attempt to rescue the young lady.

Mr. Stout was rescued but Miss Dove's body has not yet been recovered. Her mother was so seriously affected by her daughter's death that she went into convulsions and died last evening. It is thought Miss Dove's body will be recovered further down the river having been carried away by the tide.

McKinley Returns Home.

CANTON, O., July 7.—Major McKinley returned home from Woodstock, Conn., where he spoke on the Fourth. He is getting well rested for his campaign of the state on the stump when it opens for good in September.

AT BREAK OF DAY,

The Warden at Sing Sing Pressed the Button

And the Whirring Dynamos Did the Rest.

The Electrocutions a Pronounced Success.

Four Murderers Glide Into Eternity

Without a Hitch in the Proceedings Anywhere.

Efforts to Keep It a Secret Prove a Failure.

The Bee Presents the News in All Its Detail.

History of the Crimes Which Caused Four Men to Close Their Eyes on the World as With a Flash of Lightning.

SING SING, N. Y., July 7.—(Special.)—Slocum was the first to be electrocuted, at 4:42. Smiler was second, 5:13; Wood at 5:38, and Jugigo at 6:05½. There were no struggles. The men were killed at the first contact. Autopsies will be held soon. The witnesses are breakfasting with the warden.

Rev. Mr. Low, of New York, who assisted Chaplain Edgerton in his ministrations to Smiler, said, shortly after leaving the prison, that all four men died instantly and painlessly, and that the electrodes were in every way a success.

THE CRIMES.

The Deeds of the Four Murderers Electrocuted To-Day.

SING SING, July 7.—(Special)—James J. Slocum killed his wife, Nellie, with an axe in their rooms at 114 Roosevelt street, on the night of December 31, 1889.

Mrs. Slocum was a young and handsome woman although she had led to some extent a dissipated life in consequence of the conduct of her husband. Slocum was at one time a professional base ball player. For some time before the murder he was supposed to work as a longshoreman, but he really was supported by the scanty earnings of his wife.

He and she spent most of their time in a state of quarrelsome intoxication. He beat her frequently and stabbed her three

SLOCUM IN THE CHAIR OF DEATH.

times, but she made no complaint to the police against him. Slocum was but a short time out of prison for larceny when he killed his wife. On the evening of December 31, 1889, he found her when he returned home, in the rooms of John Williams, a bachelor, living on the same floor, where she had gone to borrow kerosene. He ordered her to her room and slammed the door.

Neighbors heard the sound of blows as well as the woman's cries for mercy. None of them, however, came to her relief or were curious enough to ascertain the nature of her injuries.

Two days afterward the door of Mrs. Slocum's room was broken in and her dead body found upon the bed. Her face was disfigured and covered with blood and her head fractured in many places. A bloody axe on which long hair was clinging lay beside her.

Three weeks later Slocum was arrested in a stable on Greenwich street. When asked why he had killed his wife, he replied: "I didn't know what I was doing. I was drunk! It was rum!"

Slocum was tried before Judge Martine, and was defended by R. J. Heinzalman, who, it has turned out since, was not a lawyer at all, although he had been practicing in the courts for several years. It was shown on the trial that Slocum had threatened the life of his wife several times.

After a five hours' talk the jurors found him guilty of the crime as charged. Slocum was sentenced to die in the week commencing Monday, May 5, 1890. Through the law's delay, Slocum's execution was deferred. He was re-sentenced, and a short time before he was to be put to death, his counsel again invoked the aid of the law and secured another stay. Slocum was the first upon whom sentence to death by electricity was pronounced in the court of general sessions. On the 2d of last month Slocum was brought down from Sing Sing and arraigned before the general term of the supreme court for sentence for the third time.

Counsel claimed before the general term that as Slocum was defended on his trial by a man who was not a lawyer, he was entitled to a stay of proceedings and a new trial. Other technical objections were also made by his counsel, but they were overruled, and Slocum heard him self sentenced for the third time to die by electricity.

Joseph Wood.

Joseph Wood, colored, killed Charles Ruffin, also colored, in a grocery store in a shanty near Shaft 21, on the line of the new aqueduct, on Sunday, May 19, 1889. Wood and Ruffin were laborers employed on the aqueduct. Wood worked regularly, while Ruffin was not steadily employed. Wood was in the state only three months when he shot Ruffin, having come here direct from Ohio.

Wood's home is in Amherst county, Virginia, where his parents now live. Ruffin was the leader of the Mulligan gang, which committed depredations upon the laborers and residents along the aqueduct nightly. He was a desperate character, and always went armed. On the Saturday before the murder, Ruffin and Wood quarreled in Hannon's saloon at Tarrytown over a game of cards, at the close of which Ruffin threatened Wood's life. On the day of the murder Wood met Ruffin in the Italian shanty grocery, which was really a saloon. Ruffin accosted Wood, but the latter refused to speak to him. A fight ensued, during which Wood shot Ruffin with a pistol, which he had bought some weeks before for 75 cents from another negro. Ruffin died two days later.

Wood was eleven months in the Tombs

WOOD

before he was brought to trial. After his conviction and sentence the case was, of course, brought to the court of appeals. The judgment and sentence were affirmed.

His lawyer then applied for a writ of habeas corpus in the United States circuit court, on the ground that there were no colored men on the grand or petty jury that disposed of Wood's case. Counsel claimed that men of Wood's race were discriminated against in the preparation of the case. This plea proved ineffectual.

Wood, like Slocum, through the efforts of his counsel, succeeded in having the execution of the sentence to death deferred on two occasions. He was brought from Sing Sing last month with Slocum and sentenced for the third time.

Harris A. Smiler.

Smiler on April 3, 1889, murdered Maggie Drainey, one of his three wives, at 284 Seventh avenue. Seven years before he had mar-ried Margaret Weiss, who was very young. He subsequently married Lizzie Gates. Smiler in turn deserted Lizzie and two children, of whom he was the father, going to live with Maggie Drainey, with whom he went through the form of a marriage ceremony.

Smiler got drunk frequently and abused Maggie. When she left him he procured a pistol, and swearing that he would "fix" her, searched several days for her. He finally found her living with Mrs. Wilson at 284 Seventh avenue, and shot her dead without any warning.

He had practically no defense to offer, and was sentenced to be electrocuted during the week commencing August 4, 1890.

His counsel took an appeal, which had the effect of staying the proceedings until after the time fixed for the sentence to go into effect. The court of appeals sustained the conviction and judgment and on January 26 last Smiler was resentenced to die during the week commencing March 16, the same week in which Slocum was to be electrocuted. Smiler's lawyers gave up his case, but R. J. Heinzelmann, who then pretended that he had been admitted to the bar, was assigned to defend the case.

SMILER

Subsequently, when it was ascertained that Heinzelman was not qualified to act as his counsel, ex-Assistant District Attorney Ambrose H. Purdy was assigned to the case. Mr. Purdy waited until a day or two before the death penalty was to be imposed, and then applied for a writ of habeas corpus to the United States Circuit Court, alleging that Smiler, not having had the benefit of the qualified counsel, had not been tried by due process of law. The application was denied, and Mr. Purdy appealed at once to the supreme court, which appeal had the effect of staying Smiler's electrocution.

The second date set for Smiler to pay the penalty of his crime passed, and after more tedious trifling with the law, Smiler was brought to New York from Sing Sing to be resentenced. Roger M. Sherman argued that as Smiler did not have the benefit of qualified counsel, sentence should not be pronounced. The fact, however, that Smiler had been represented by other counsel, seemed to the general term to be sufficient to dispose of Mr. Sherman's objections.

Sentence for the third time was accordingly pronounced on Smiley.

The latter first became known in New York as a lieutenant of the Salvation Army. It was understood, however, that Smiler didn't join the Salvation Army for the good of the Salvation Army, but for his own benefit and enjoyment.

Schihick Jugigo.

Jugigo was convicted on Dec. 3, 1889, of murdering a fellow Japanese sailor named Mura Commi in a boarding house on 85 James street. Commi and Jugigo had been staying at the boarding house on the lookout for a ship to take them home to Japan.

Commi secured a birth and Jugigo, who was not so successful, conceived enmity

JUGIGO.

to Commi on that account. Commi was unmarried, while Jugigo had a family in Japan, whom he was anxious to return to. He asked Commi to give him his berth, he asserting that as he was an unmarried man he ought to show him that consideration.

Commi refused and a quarrel ensued. Commi left the boarding-house to attend to some business and while he was absent Jugigo secured a carving knife and lay in wait for him. When his countryman appeared Jugigo, who was hidden in the hallway of the house, jumped forth and stabbed the other sailor through the heart.

He withdrew the blade and plunged it into his abdomen, the knife on this occasion penetrating the unfortunate man's body through and through. After Jugigo's conviction and sentence rumors were circulated, as they were in Kemmler's case, that the Westinghouse company was furnishing means for his defense, with the hope that the sentence to death might be deferred, and that their dynamos might not be used. It was the general impression then and is the general impression now that the Westinghouse people are decidedly opposed to the use of their dynamos for the purpose of killing murderers, as it is thought that the use of their apparatus for such purpose injures them commercially. Roger M. Sherman appeared as counsel after Jugigo's conviction and applied to the United States circuit court for a writ of habeas copus, which writ was denied.

The case then went to the supreme court, and their refusal to grant the writ was affirmed. In the meantime Jugigo was resentenced to death. This action was made the basis of another writ of habeas corpus, which was denied, and an appeal therefrom was taken. This appeal was decided adversely to Jugigo, and on June 4 last he was resentenced in the general terms of the supreme court in this city to be electrocuted during the week commencing July 6.

NO SIGN FROM THE OUTSIDE.

Not Even the Witnesses Knew the Hour of Execution.

SING, SING, July 7.—There was no indication outside the prison walls that active preparations for the executions were going on within. The warden had not slept all night nor had he any sleep the night before. Late at night he had told the witnesses to go to bed in rooms assigned to them. They would be called, he said, when the time for the execution arrived. None of them knew what the hour would be, but all of them supposed it would be soon after day break.

It was near midnight when most of them went to their rooms to get a little sleep while the warden sat down in his office and waited for any legal summons which might delay the execution of any of the condemned men.

At 2:30 the grinding of coffee in the warden's kitchen indicated the preparation of of breakfast for the warden's guests; but this sign of life was quickly concealed from the watchers without and the shutters of the dining room windows were tightly fastened. All of the shutters of the other rooms were closed so that no evidence of the time when the witnesses should gather in the warden's parlor preliminary to the execution should be given.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the attorney for Wood, Lawyer Haire, left the warden after a fruitless hour spent in trying to convince him that the petition which he had filed in the federal court should act as a stay of execution. Deputy Attorney General Hogan, who had sat up with the warden, decided the disputed legal ques-

SLOCUM

tion for him and the condemned man's hope was extinguished when, shortly after 3 o'clock, the warden lay down on a couch in his parlor to get a little rest.

Outside the prison walls the group of newspaper reporters which had watched all through the night remained on guard. The guards paced slowly up and down the roadway.

At 3:30 the lights in the town and the lights in front of the warden's house went out suddenly. It was a half hour before the usual time for extinguishing these lights, and the fact that they had gone out indicated that the power used in generating the electric current for them was to be used in operating the dynamos attached to the execution apparatus.

A few minutes later the whirr of the dynamo sounded through the still morning air. It was 4 o'clock, and the warden had risen from his couch and sent one of his assistants to rap softly on the doors of the sleeping rooms up stairs to waken the witnesses.

Some of them had retired half dressed and they were quickly down stairs. The two priests and the prison chaplain had been summoned more than an hour before, and after drinking a cup of prison coffee had gone down to the cells of the condemned men.

They had been awake most of the night. When the warden visited them at midnight all of them were awake and evidently expecting the end to come soon. They knew that Kemler had been killed on the second morning and they did not believe their time would be delayed much longer. There had been no increase of the guard. The regular watchers, Partridge and Baxter, had remained with them from 6 o'clock last night.

Most of the men were awake when shortly after 4 o'clock the priests and chaplain appeared. Chaplain Edgerton spoke a few words of comfort to Jugigo, when he told him that the end was near; but the Jap did not receive them in a grateful spirit and the chaplain passed on to Smiler's cell, while the two priests busied themselves respectively with Slocum and Wood.

The condemned men took very calmly the announcement that the sentence was to be executed. They were dressed when the chaplain and the priests entered. Their clothing was much alike—a suit of dark diagonal, white shirt and collar and black tie.

THE WITNESSES.

All of Them Agree that the Death Was Painless.

SING SING, July 7.—Ex-Warden Brush, under whose administration the apparatus was erected, drove through the grounds on his way to the depot. Asked concerning the appliances, he said: "Everything was in perfect order when I left and I have no doubt but that the apparatus was used just as I planned it, because we had it in the best of working order. The applications were made to the head and calves of the leg so that absolute connection with the spinal cord was obtained. We killed a horse with it and think it was possible to successfully kill a man every two minutes in this way. It took about a year to fix the buildings and construct the apparatus. Everything was done in the most thorough manner, and I don't think the present warden had to change a single thing."

The ex-warden added that he did not approve of the electrocution.

Lawyer R. J. Haire of New York, who tried to effect a stay for Wood, stayed in Sing Sing this morning until the announcement was made that his client had been killed. Before leaving he said: "It seems to me that Warden Brown was unnecessarily in a hurry to execute Wood. He had all week to do it in according to the law; and the best interest of law and humanity would have been served by allowing me the full time in which to secure a stay. There is a possibility that I might have secured it. I am almost positive that a new trial would have secured his acquittal."

Dr. Alphonso D. Rockwell, the man who devised the electrode and who was one of the three commissioners appointed to supervise the electrocution, was the first of the experts to emerge from the prison.

Dr. Rockwell hurried to the depot to catch an early train to New York. He said "We are all pledged to secrecy; but I do not think I am violating that pledge in saying that all four executions were unqualified successes.

"The men all died painlessly and without a struggle. Further than this I cannot speak."

E. A. Brown, purchasing agent of the state prison, said that there was no doubt that the electrocutions were absolutely painless.

"The horse kille[illegible]he final test of the machinery," he said, "was dead before it fell. Its eyeballs were as natural as in life after death and this was the condition of the men put to death this morning.

"Each walked calmly to death and there was not a struggle or hitch at any stage of the proceedings.

"When the current was turned into a man's body he died so quickly that it was difficult to realize that death had occurred."

Rev. Dr. Law, chaplain of the tombs, New York, who was the assistant of the prison chaplain and a witness, said to a United Press reporter this morning: "I was fully convinced that the killing of murderers by electricity was a failure, but I am now convinced to the contrary. Every one of the men went to the chair calmly, and died easily without pain or contortion. Death was instantaneous. I am bound to secrecy and can say no more."

George Edgar Oliver, of Albany, a witness, said: "I came here because I am a personal friend of Warden Brown. I can say nothing about the execution because I, together with all of the witnesses, signed a paper last night at 10 o'clock pledging myself to secrecy."

THE ELECTROCUTION.

How the Prisoners Were Conducted to the Death Chair.

SING SING, July 7.—When the aparatus had been tested the warden was notified.

The warden went to the great iron door at which stood one of the assistants whom he had appointed under warrant of law, and it was opened to permit him to pass through.

He was gone only a couple of minutes. In that time he had notified Headkeeper Connaughton, who was in the condemned cell room, that the chair was ready for the first of the condemned men.

The death warrant was not read to the condemned man in the cell, as in the case of Kemmler. The warden had said he did not know anything in the law requiring him to read the death warrant.

As a precautionary measure, he would read it, but not at the time of the execution—sometime before if possible. It was his wish to prevent the other men from knowing that the first man had been taken from his cell, if it was possible to do so. So the exit from the cell room was made as quietly as possible.

The warden and the head keeper walked ahead, then the condemned man between the two priests, Father Creeden and Father Lynch, then the two guards.

When the iron door had been closed behind the party, Slocum stood silently and stolidly. He showed no depth of interest in the ceremony in which he was to be a participant.

The warden did not ask the prisoner if he had anything to say and he did not volunteer anything. The prisoner made no resistance but walked quietly to the chair and sat down.

As he seated himself and leaned back, the warden's assistants stepped forward and drew across his chest and under his arms the heavy straps which were securely fastened to the back of the chair.

About his wrists and over his arms they drew other straps which they buckled closely. His legs were quickly strapped to the legs of the chair. Dr. McDonald superintended the adjustment.

Warden Brown told the United Press correspondent two days before that he would leave all the details of arranging the apparatus to the scientists. The last to be put in place were one across the face almost over the mouth, but not so as to prevent speech, and another over the eyes and upper part of the nose.

Then the figure "4" over his head was brought down and the electrode fastened to the headstrap. The second electrode was fastened to the right leg near the calf, a slit in the trousers having been left for that purpose. The wires were attached to the electrodes. The prisoner was calm and gave assistance as he could by placing his limbs as directed.

One of the doctors took a can and wet the sponges of the electrode. The warden merely looked on, thus carrying out the letter of the law. As the doctors finished their inspection of the straps they nodded to Dr. McDonald, who stood behind the chair with a watch in one hand and a handkerchief in the other.

The handkerchief fell from his hand and electrician Davis at the signal turned the switch bar which threw the whole strength of the electric current into the circuit passing through the execution chair.

The turning on of this current was the signal for the unknown executioner within the closet. He instantly shifted the switch. Immediately the body in the chair stiffened against the straps perfectly rigid. Every muscle was firm set as though some awful effort to escape from the bonds that held it tight that made them like springs of tempered steel.

The straps strained with the peculiar sound of stretching leather. Their edges pressed deep into the yielding flesh of the face and gripped the clothing tightly. The expression of the face was lost under the broad bands drawn across the eyes, nose and chin, but the skin exposed to view turned a purple red.

The spectators drew about the chair, standing on the rubber mats for safety, and the physicians compared notes on the physical phenomena presented.

Dr. McDonald fixed his eyes on the stop watch in his hand. When it marked 20 seconds he nodded to electrician Davis who stood with his hands still on the switch waiting for the signal. It had been decided that to wait for the executioner in the closet to respond to a signal to stop would destroy some of the scientific value of the experiment. So the apparatus was constructed in such a way that Davis could turn the current off himself.

When McDonald nodded Davis turned a switch and the current ceased to flow. The effect on the body of Slocum was almost instantaneous. From a position of great muscular activity it suddenly subsided in hollow-chested collapse. Instead of straining against the straps it hung in them limp and unsteady.

A moment of uncertainty followed. Would the dead man appear to revive as Kemmler had done? Would his chest heave and his lips give forth the sound of breathing? The experts at Auburn had said that the current turned on Kemmler was too weak—that it had been turned off too soon. Through this body a steady current of 1,600 volts had been running—twice the strength of the average current that passed through Kemmler's body. It had been on for 20 seconds or five seconds longer than the current in the Kemmler case.

Would the man move or would he give the sickening suggestions of returning life that had horrified the spectators at Auburn. The seconds passed slowly—how many of them is not known, but in less than a minute there came between the lips a rush of air which whistled between the half-clenched teeth and ended in a half sigh, half groan. Only once did the lungs seem to contract.

Quickly as Dr. McDonald could raise his hand to give the signal the electrician threw the switch, the current rushed through the death circuit and the body in the chair stiffened again against the straps. The time of the contact was not made public. Dr. McDonald has the record of it. The stop watch did not regulate the length of contact this time. The same unhappy event that brought the Kemmler execution to a close made a sudden end of Slocum's experience in the electric chair. The skin and flesh of the leg, and almost immediately afterward the skin of the forehead, began to smoke.

Dr. McDonald again signalled the electrician to turn the switch, the current was withdrawn, and instantly the body collapsed again. This time there was no response from the muscles. The figure hung silent and motionless in the strips. There was no doubt that Slocum was dead. The electrician has signalled the engine and the dynamo had stopped, and the whirring sound that had sounded so clearly to the waiting ears of the watchers without through the morning air had died away.

The warden's assistants stepped forward and loosened the electrodes. One by one the straps which confined the body were unbuckled. Unlike those of Kemmler, Slocum's remains were so limp that they would have slipped from the chair as the strap was unfastened, had not they been held.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The only Movement was Caused by Muscular Relaxation.

SING, SING, July 7.—The prisoners had received some intimation beforehand that the executions were to take place this morning and they were prepared for them. They went to the execution chair bravely and met their fate without a struggle. They offered no resistence, but rather assisted the keepers when they were bound down in the chair.

The electrodes were not applied as in the Kemmler case, to the top of the skull and the base of the spine, but were bound to the foreheads and the calves of their legs. The current was turned on in each case for 20 seconds.

The voltage was about 1,500 and 1,600. In each case there were apparent evidences of revival as in the Kemmler case and in each of these four cases the current was turned on a second time.

In spite of the fact that the sponges were kept constantly wet all of the executed men were burned by the current, and, especially about the calves of the legs.

The medical men present agree that death came at the first contact and that the seeming revival was merely a reflex muscular action.

None of the witnesses were overcome by fright and all of them who have spoken have made the statement that the electrodes were successful and death in all cases was instantaneous and painless.

At 12 o'clock Drs. Southwick and Daniels and Deputy Attorney Hogan left for the west. None of them would talk. Dr. Barber, the physician of the prison, came out shortly after and said that the autopsy was completed and that no statement would be given out for several hours. Dr. McDonald conducted the autopsy.

LOADING IT ALL ON DREW

He Will Have to Stand the Blame of the Keystone Affair.

The Bank Examiner Makes a Further Explanation.

He Made a Wrong Report Purposely Intended to Change It, But It Slipped His Memory at an Important Time.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The following correspondence culminating in Bank Examiner Drew of Philadelphia, being requested to resign was made public by Comptroller Lacey this afternoon:

TREASURY, DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, JUNE 29, 1891.

Mr. W. P. Drew, national bank examiner, Philadelphia:—

SIR: Inclosed herewith you will find certificate copies of your report of Jany. 24, 1891, as to the condition, at 10 o'clock a. m. on that day of the Keystone national bank of Philadelphia, and of your letter of same day referred to in said report.

An investigation of the affairs of said bank discloses the fact that at the date of your report it was indebted on account of clearing house certificates in the sum of $544,851.46, said indebtedness being secured by pledge of his notes and bills amounting to $729,308.93, which assets were then held by the clearing house committee and were not in the custody of the bank. You will observe that this indebtedness of $544,851.46 is not stated among the liabilities nor is any mention made in either the rebort or letter of this large indebtedness, nor of the absence of so large a part of the assets.

You are requested to explain the cause of these omissions at your earliest convenience. Very respectfully,

E. S. LACEY, Comptroller.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1891.

Hon. E. S. Lacey, Comptroller of Currency, Washington:

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 29th inst, for explanation of the omission in my preliminary report of January 24, 1891, on the Keystone National bank of this city, of liabilities of $544,851,456, clearing house loan certificates, and of the further fact that no reference was made to the same in my letter transmitting the report I have to state that, on a comparison made by me on the 25th inst, of my retained papers with the reports referred to, as recently forwarded by you, with the correspondence to the mayor of the city, I was confounded at the omission and I can account for it only that, purposely not including it in the repor, I intended to include and explain it in my letter, which, it appears, I failed to do, although the memoranda for my letter contained reference to the subject. In my later report it was not omitted.

To be complete in the statement of the accounts, the report of January 24, should have included the amount of the certificates as an additional liability, and a corresponding amount should have appeared on the debit side, either in "stocks, etc., on hand," or in "a deficit account," or in both.

The omission was clearly an accident but was no less calculated greatly to mislead.

In regard to the bills discounted belonging to the bank and held for security for loan certificates, amounting to $629,308.93 ($100,000 additional security were notes of Mr. McFadden, $50,000, and Mr. Haines' $50,000, not belonging to the bank).

These were included in my report in account of bills discounted, which agrees with that account as shown on the general sheet of the bank less $225,000 placed in the report of banking house account.

As stated in my letter of transmittal the report was informal and incomplete in many respects owing to the fact that many of the accounts were then and for sometime afterwards undergoing verification, but, notwithstanding these embarrassments, the omission referred to should not have occurred, and would not have occurred except by accident as stated.

I need not add how greatly I regret the inadvertence. Very respectfully,

W. P. DREW, Examiner.

P. S.—I prepared a letter to you on the subject on the 26th but did not mail it, as I then expected to see you personally in Washington, when I could explain more in full.

Mayor Stuart to-day made public his letter to President Harrison, which accompanied a resolution of councils asking for government aid in arresting Marsh. It read:

"I have the honor to herewith transmit you a copy of a resolution of the select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia, entitled, 'Resolution of request to the president of the United States relative to the apprehension and extradition of Gideon W. Marsh.'

"The city of Philadelphia through her representatives, thus earnestly petitioning the national government, feels thoroughly assured of the same active aid, assistance and co-operation in this respect as has been accorded her in all the previous proceedings in this matter, and it is in this belief I have the honor to transmit the inclosed."

No answer has been received.

A Graduate Scientific School.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The will of the late William B. Ogden set aside a certain portion of his estate for educational and benevolent purposes. The trustees have decided to devote 70 per cent of this, estimated to amount to $500,000 to the establishment of a graduate scientific school in connection with the new Chicago University.

Fatally Stabbed.

ZANESVILLE, O., July 7.—Lewis Johns was fatally stabbed in the left breast this afternoon at a fish camp up the river by Al Outcelt, who is still at large.

BRANDED COWARD.

The Blood of Four Hundred People in Hayti

Has Stained the Hands of Minister Douglass.

Thales Luly, Ex-Mayor of Port au Prince, Interviewed.

He Tells of the Awful Bloodshed in His Country.

Had the American Minister Possessed One Grain of Sand the Awful Massacre Would Never Have Taken Place.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The exiled mayor of Port au Prince, whom Hippolyte drove out of Hayti, has arrived in New York. He is the first official to reach this city since the recent outbreak in Hayti.

Thales Luly is his name. He is as black as coal, tall, finely formed, with broad, square forehead and a nose inclined to be aquiline. A tuft of whisker curls from his chin. He has a small mustache. He has long, slender hands. He wore a cutaway coat, with a silk-faced shawl, and a low-cut vest. His shirt bosom was partially concealed by a silk scarf, in which sparkled three diamonds in a silver setting.

For years Mr. Luly has been prominent in Haytian politics. He is a highly educated man and famous as an orator. He won distinction as a lawyer and also as a journalist. He is the proprietor and director of La Voix du Peuple, one of the Principal papers of Hayti. Mr. Luly was mayor of Port au Prince for two years before the revolution which placed Hippolyte in power.

About a year and a half ago he was again made mayor of the place, holding the position until Hyppolite placed him under arrest.

With Mr. Luly is Count de Delva, a distinguished-looking young man, in appearance a Spaniard. He wears fashionable clothing. The count, too, has been an active figure in the politics of the little island.

Mr. Luly said that there was a general misunderstanding in this country about the trouble in Hayti. The belief seemed to be general that it began just before the massacre on May 28. It began long before that.

"Hippolyte is insane," said Mr. Luly. "There is not the slightest doubt about that. Any one who knows him will tell you that. That he is a man of great ability no one will question. But the madness has made him a fiend. It is not the first time insanity has shown itself in him. About five years ago, when he was an officer in the Haytian army and had achieved no especial prominence, he became mad. So severely was he afflicted that he was placed in a prison at Cape Hayti, and kept in the closet for several months. His mania then was to kill.

"About nine months ago Hippolyte began to imagine that there was a conspiracy on foot to overthrow him. It was a pure figment of the brain. He made a journey through the country. When he returned to Port au Prince last December he seemed certain that he was about to be turned out of office. Hippolyte came from the northern part of the island. He always hated those who lived in the south. That was noticed soon after he settled in Port au Prince.

"The president first took care to bind the army as closely to himself as he could. When he was convinced of its loyalty he began making wholesale arrests in Port au Prince. These arrests were without foundation. The president had no evidence of disloyalty against his prisoners. He was governed by his own pleasure. No one was safe. Men were taken from the council chamber.

"One of his earliest attacks was directed against me. But because of my official position and because of my paper he did not act at once. He made a number of threats, but I would not leave the city. Last Christmas Day he sent men to arrest me on the charge of conspiracy. They found me in my office and started to take me to prison. Fortunately, the men had been under my personal direction, and they were friendly to me. They told me that it was necessary for me to escape. I broke from them and darted into a doorway. They made a great deal of noise while I ran from house to house. That night I claimed the protection of the Liberian consul. He guarded me and placed me aboard a vessel, which took me to Kingston, Jamaica.

"Hippolyte has driven about five hundred people out of Hayti. The majority are men of importance, whom he feared. Some were warned to leave the country. Others escaped while soldiers were seeking to arrest them. The majority are in Kingston. It is the home of those whom Hippolyte has made bitter enemies. From there they have kept the closest watch upon what has been going on in Hayti. Those who are in Kingston are better informed than those who live in Port au Prince, for the exiles have emissaries who bring them all the news.

"The massacre of May 28, was an event which was bound to happen," continued M. Luly. "It has been said that it was caused by Gen. Sully Guerrier. This is not true. Gen. Guerrier was a man of much bravery and little judgment. He had a number of friends, but he was a man of no importance from a political standpoint. He had talked about Hippolyte's arrests, and the president had ordered the general placed in prison. Guerrier fled the city. Then Hippolyte ordered arrests by the wholesale. Over one hundred people were dragged to prison. Among them was Guerrier's wife. She was placed in irons and the tortured to make her tell where her husband was. This reached Guerrier's ears. He organized the band which liberated the prisoners in the jail, made the unsuccessful attack upon the arsenal, and gave a flimsy excuse for one of the most horrible butcheries in history."

The musical voice of the Haytian vibrated with intensity as he gave an eloquent description of the massacre on Corpus Christi Day.

"Hippolyte was thirsty for blood," he said. "He seemed to take a horrible delight in the death sufferings of those he murdered and the agonies of those who prayed for mercy for their families. He chose those who would make fine corpses, he said. He shot foreigners and natives alike. To the consul from San Domingo Hippolyte said: 'I will kill you and pay for it afterwards.' The consul was shot where he stood. He passed a French subject named Suizer Watt. 'Don't you dare look at me,' said the tyrant. Watt dropped, riddled with bullets.

"For five days the butchery continued. In that time 400 people were murdered. The consuls in Port au Prince must answer for that awful sacrifice of human life. They could have put a stop to it almost by raising a finger.

"Frederick Douglass, the minister from the United States, is guilty. Had he said the word Hippolyte would not have dared to murder as he did. Every feeling of humanity should have caused him to try and put a stop to the massacre. He stayed close within doors. The people of Port au Prince dared not step across their own doorstep for fear of a bullet.

"Do you know what they think of Douglass in Port au Prince? They think he is a dead letter, a nonentity. They think he is utterly incompetent to hold such a position. He is now in the United States. There is hardly a Haytian but hopes that he will never return to the island. The Americans there have the same feeling. Douglass said he could do nothing. During the last revolution there was a similar situation in Port au Prince. Minister Langston prevented a massacre. He had courage enough to stand up for humanity.

"The situation in Hayti since the massacre? On the surface all is quiet. Hippolyte's madness has become more pronounced. And the feeling against him is growing constantly. Outside of his soldiers I do not think he has a friend in the south of Hayti. And even the army is turning against him. I feel sure they will desert him when occasion offers. The president is locked in the palace for days at a time. Often his attacks of insanity are so severe that he has to be tied down and a strong guard placed over him.

"He lives in constant fear of assassination. Hundreds of men guard the palace. It is impossible for one he does not know to get near him. He goes abroad but seldom. Then he has half the army about him, sometimes as many as two thousand men. He neglects no precaution to protect himself. It is wise for him that he does so. The Haytian people are not butchers, but surely Hippolyte's deeds would justify those whom he has made to suffer if they took his life.

"The change is not far off. It will come sooner than people expect. The headquarters of the people whom Hippolyte has so bitterly persecuted is at Kingston. There are gathered some of the brightest men who ever lived in Hayti. Ever since the massacre they have been preparing to strike the tyrant a blow and take the reins of government from his hands. The days of his rule are numbered. Carefully are the preparations making. We do not want a long or bloody war in Hayti. The country is just recovering from the last revolution. There must be fighting, I fear. We do not see how there can be any escape from that. But we do not think there will be any serious warfare, because we expect Hippolyte's followers to desert him. The change will come about swiftly. Who are the leaders of the movement? That I cannot tell you. Their names will not be known until the first active step is taken."

M. Luly and Count de Delva will sail for France next Wednesday. They will

THALES LULY.

go to Paris for a short stay. Neither would tell the object of the mission. That it has something to do with the coming revolution there can be little doubt.

The last man to reach New York from Hayti is Oscar K. Ackles, who was chief officer of the steamer Alene, of the Atlas Line. The Alene left the port of Aux Cayes on June 28. There the steamer took on two passengers, both New Yorkers, who had been driven out of Port au Prince by Hippolyte's order. There was no vessel at the capital upon which they could embark. They were forced to travel forty-eight hours on mules in order to reach Aux Cayes and the Alene. One represented a New York piano firm and the other a dry-goods house in this city. They were forced to leave at a few hours' notice. The New Yorkers left the steamer at Kingston, as she was bound for London.

"Aux Cayes had a bitter taste of the revolution," said Mr. Ackles. "They killed forty people there. They were shot down in cold blood. When they fell soldiers would move among them. Wherever they saw a quiver they shot again. Over two hundred bullets were buried in the forty killed."

Mr. Ackles said the New Yorkers told him that people in Port au Prince criticised Minister Douglass very harshly. Even in Aux Cayes the people seemed bitter against him.

DROVE HER TO INSANITY.

A Sad Scene Enacted in Pennsylvania.

Charged With Being a Witch It So Preyed Upon Her That Her Mind Became Unbalanced.

READING, Pa., July 7.—An accusation made by gossiping neighbors that Miss Mary Ruth, of Greshville, this county, was a witch drove her insane. The reporter visited the place to-day and obtained the particulars of a sad story.

Miss Ruth is thirty years of age and lives with an older unmarried sister named Hannah. The two have for many years nursed an invalid mother, who died recently. The reporter found a great deal of superstition still existing in that neighborhood. Many people still believe in witchcraft. When one is supposed to be bewitched they consult Dr. Otto Nagermin of Reading, who has the reputation in that neighborhood of destroying the power of witches.

Several years ago, Mrs. Horace Boyer, a neighbor of the Ruths, became afflicted with a complication of diseases. A number of doctors treated her for different ailments, but none of them gave any relief. Her husband says that she got queer spells generally once a day, when she would become violent, tear her hair out and try to jump out of the second-story window.

Her husband says: "So mething strange was working in her. I consulted the leading witch doctor, and he told me that my wife was under a spell, having been bewitched or magnetized."

Mr. Boyer went home, used the charms prescribed by the "witch doctor," and remarkable to relate, his wife's health commenced to improve.

Her husband says: "She is now restored to health and is able to do her own housework for the first time in several years."

The fact that Mrs. Boyer is now convalescent only strengthened the belief of the neighbors that she had been under a "spell," and by common consent they decided that Mary Ruth was the witch. This preyed on Miss Ruth's mind and she suffered untold mental tortures. Then, as she seemed to realize the enormity of the accusation, she became a raving maniac.

She was unable to eat or sleep for several weeks, spending most of her time in pacing up and down her room. She threw furniture out of the window, tore her clothing into shreds and attacked her sister Hannah with a butcher knife and a chair. When the reporter was at the house yesterday, Hannah's arm was in a sling, her face was cut and both her eyes were black and blue.

One evening recently Mary escaped out of a second story room and walked all the way to Churchville, seven miles away. Here she entered the Church of the Blessed Sacrament and disrobed in the presence of those assembled before they had realized what she was doing.

On another occasion she escaped perfectly nude, and in that condition ran through the borough of Greshville at high noon. She was so fleet-footed that she escaped all her pursurers and spent several nights on the neighboring hills before she was recaptured by the posse sent out to search for her.

Mary Ruth, in one of her calm moments, made the following statement to the reporter: "When I heard of the rumor that I had bewitched Mrs. Boyer I went to the witch doctor in Reading and asked him whether it was true that I had put a spell on her. He said that she had certainly been bewitched, but refused to say whether I was the guilty party. He gave me some medicine and after that I immediately commenced to lose my senses. Some one told me that the penalty was $1,000 fine for witchcraft, and that we would be sued and all our property taken from us. This worried me and I've had no rest and peace of mind since.

PRETTY CHUN HEE A SLAVE

An Awful Story of a Chinese Girl's Life.

Sold Into Slavery to Save Her Father's Head.

Purchased on the Block, Brought to This Country and Made to Do the Bidding of a Fan-Tan Heathen.

NEW YORK, July 7.—In a smoky, uninviting Mott street tenement there is imprisoned a pretty young Chinese girl whose lungs, for two years, have inhaled the foul and stifling atmosphere of a 10x14 foot room.

Except through the dirt begrimed glass of the window she has seen during this time but the rarest glimpses of the outside world. She is the slave of a Chinese gambler, and her task is to do all the work there is to be done around the house and suffer abuse in silence.

She is little more than a child, being not yet 15 years old, and her youth is probably all that saves her from life in an even more degraded form. Practically she belongs to this gambler, body and soul, and he can do with her as he likes, for he brought her to this country from China, and in busy New York no once cares what becomes of a Chinese girl.

This young girl was weak and fragile and she was brought up in surroundings of Oriental luxury. Her father was one of the wealthiest and most influential bankers in the great city of Canton. He failed in business and the penalty for bank failure in China is extreme.

If he could not pay back the funds which had been intrusted to his care he must answer with his head at the executioner's block. The bankrupt disposed of all his possessions to save his head, and finally, as a last resort, he sold his bright little daughter, Chun Hee, into slavery.

When his wife learned of the sale she plunged a dagger into her breast. The husband, filled with remorse, did not long survive her.

So Chun Hee, which in the Celestial tongue means "beautiful lily," became a slave. She was taken to a public market, and on account of her tender years brought only $250. Clad in fine silk robes as she must have attracted attention even in Canton, where slavery is carried on like the grocery business here.

Her apparel was worth about $50, so Chun Hee was really valued at only $200. By the time the girl had been shifted to Hong Kong her worth was estimated at $300, and that was the sum Lee Qui Hing, her present owner, paid for her.

He bought at the same time another woman, full grown, and brought them both over to Victoria. Then he crossed the border without challenge into Portland, coming thence to this city.

Lee Qui Hing is a cousin of the notable Tom Lee, and is one of the celebrities of the Lee clan, which numbers in Gotham about five hundred persons.

He is a large, repulsive-looking Mongol, and his eyes are very oblique. His head is shaped like a hickory nut. His fantan den, at No. 32 Mott street, is one of the most flourishing in the colony. His unsavory record dates back to the Flowery Kingdom.

There he had for a wife a woman far too good for him. She was physically imperfect and because of this the husband beat and abused her until she finally swallowed a cup of poison before his eyes and in compliance with his demand.

Then he came to America by way of Victoria and stopped with some relatives at Portland. That was three years ago. While in Portland he met a Chinese woman who had been transported from China as a slave. She was used by her master for the purposes usual to woman of her condition. Lee fell in love with the pretty slave and said he would marry her if she could purchase her freedom. The "moo pee," as this class of slaves are known in the language of Confucius, had some money and she succeeded in freeing herself upon payment of $500.

She came to New York with Lee and furnished him with enough money to start business. He began with a grocery store on the ground floor, and a fan-tan room in the basement. After Lee had all her money he began to abuse her, and at last she was glad to leave him. Then he married another woman, the one with whom he is now living.

Four months ago there was great rejoicing in the Lee household. The third wife had presented to her husband a moon-eyed baby boy. This Lee thought a sign that he had been forgiven by the god-head which every true Celestial worships, and he forthwith gave a great feast in honor of the happy event.

It was the biggest feast the colony had ever known, for for many a moon, and the bill for the three days' rioting footed up some $600. So much for the character of the man from whom this imprisoned girl can hope for mercy.

The tenement at No. 32 Mott street, out side of whose walls poor Chun Hee has not been since she was brought to this city, consists of three stories and a basement, and is of brick. It is one of the old-fashioned style of buildings so common on the east-side, having small, poorly ventilated rooms and containing the sanitary arrangements that it had thirty years ago.

The street below is one of the dirtiest and narrowest in New York, and even the open air is none too sweet. The ground floor is occupied by the grocery store, the second floor is used for storage purposes, and the top floor is Gambler Lee's residence and the young slave's prison. The stairway is a narrow, rickety affair. The entrance is through the grocery. The top floor consists of three small rooms. One is the kitchen, the other the dining-room and the third the bed-room.

In spite of the exhaustion of this drudgery Chun Hee is a handsome girl, according to Chinese notions of beauty. Her figure is well moulded and her hands and feet are small and shapely. Her complexion is also much lighter than that of the average Chinese, which is in China an evidence of good birth.

She has no escape from her cage, the only exit being the stairway which leads into the grocery store and thence into the street. Flight thereby is impossible, even at night, for there are half a dozen employes of the store sleeping there.

Only once during the two years of Chun Hee's confinement has she had an opportunity to declare her troubles. That was during the recent feast. She tugged the sleeve of Mrs. Jo Fun Wing, whose husband runs a grocery store in the basement of No. 5 Mott street, and who resides at No. 3 on the same thoroughfare, and, talking to her aside implored with all her childish eloquence that she might be taken from the horrible place.

Mrs. Wing wept at the tale and told her husband about it. But the Lees are all-powerful in Chinatown, and Wing dared not do anything calculated to stir their wrath. Pretty Chun Hee has but two avenues of escape—death and the interference of the authorities.

THE WELLS DRYING UP.

New Orleans' Artesian Water Supply Decreasing Rapidly.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—The artesian wells of this city are rapidly going dry. Yesterday the Howard well in Lafayette Square, the first bored here, and which has been steadily flowing for six years, suddenly ceased and has not since resumed.

Three other artesian wells in the vicinity have followed suit, while a dozen others, among them the largest in the city, have been materially reducing their output and threaten to cease flowing altogether at an early day. The distress seems to be general, and indicates that for some reason or other the artesian well water supply has been exhausted or has disappeared.

The wells are from 800 to 1,000 feet deep, and have, in all instances hitherto, afforded an abundant supply of water, which has been largely used for drinking and manufacturing purposes. Some 60 have been sunk here, and they have been so thoroughly successful as to create the hope that New Orleans would be able in this way to correct its very defective water supply. The city council decided some weeks ago to sink a number of public artesian wells in the rear of the city for the benefit of the people of that section, and the sanitary association was sinking a number in the front for the purpose of establishing public baths and to flush and work the streets and gutters, while a number of others were to be sunk for factories, etc.

The sudden drying up of the wells here will probably prevent any more being bored for the present. No reason can be assigned for the failure of the water. Lately some of the owners of wells have adopted a new system of attaching pumps to them by which the flow from them is greatly increased, and this may have exhausted the supply of water suddenly.

INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED.

Treasury Regulations Concerning the Copyright Law.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Secretary Foster has issued the following instructions concerning the importation of articles under the copyright law:

1. Copyrighted books and articles, the importation of which is prohibited by section 4956 of the revised statutes as amended by section 3 of said act shall not be admitted to entry. Such books and articles, if imported with the previous consent of the proprietor of the copyright shall be seized by the collector of customs, who will take the proper steps for the forfeiture of the goods to the United States under section 3082 revised statutes.

2. Copyrighted books and articles imported contrary to said prohibition and without the previous consent of the proprietor of the copyright, being primarily subject to forfeiture to the proprietor of the copyright, shall be detained by the collector, who shall forthwith notify such proprietor in order to ascertain whether or not he shall institute proceedings for the enforcement of his right to the forfeiture. If the proprietor institutes such proceedings and obtains a decree of forfeiture, the goods shall be delivered to him upon payment of the expenses incurred in the detention and storage, and the duties accrued thereon. If such proprietor shall fail to institute such proceedings within 60 days from date of notice, or shall declare in writing that he abandons his right to the forfeiture, then the collector shall proceed as in the case of articles imported with the previous consent of such proprietor.

3. Copyrighted articles the importation of which is not prohibited, but which by virtue of section 4965 R. S. as amended by section 8 of said act, are forfeited to the proprietor of the copyright, when imported without his previous consent, and are more over subject to the forfeiture of $1 or $10 per copy as the case may be, one half thereof to the said proprietor and the other half to the use of the United States, shall be taken possession of by the collector, who shall take the necessary steps for securing to the United States of the sum forfeited and shall keep the goods in his possession until a decree of forfeiture is obtained and the half of the sum so forfeited as well as the duties and charges accrued are paid; whereupon he shall deliver the goods to the proprietor of the copyright. In case of failure to obtain a decree of forfeiture, the goods shall be admitted to entry.

WHY NOT PUT IT IN PRINT?

The First Confession of Bardsley Held Back.

A Contribution to the Keystone Literature That the Public May Never See.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The Ledger, after many insinuations had been cast afloat to the effect that paper had suppressed the first Bardsley confession in order to shield certain parties, says in an editorial:

"As considerable interest has been manifested in a statement by John Bardsley, erroneously described as a 'confession,' 'suppressed' by the Public Ledger, the editor-in-chief of this paper has written a letter upon the subject to the editor of the Inquirer. For public information we reproduce a copy of the letter in these columns, at the same time expressing the belief that the matter has been made to assume a prominence altogether out of proportion to its importance. It will be seen that no confession by John Bardsley was 'suppressed' in the Ledger office. That a statement by him was received at the office, that it was promptly examined, and that the editor declined to publish it for precisely the same reasons that would have ruled it out if it had been an assault upon any reputable person made by other men as unworthy of credit or belief as John Bardsley and Gideon Marsh.

"If the statement had been a confession in good faith, it would have been published, or would have been so used as to promote the efforts of the finance sub-committee of councils to track out all the ramifications of the Bardsley-Keystone bank villainy and to bring to the bar of the committee or the courts all the participants.

"It will be seen also that if the committee should think it desirable that the editor of the Ledger should appear before it to testify he will do that on demand, and that if the committee should think it important that he shall produce the Bardsley statement, he will do that and submit it for such disposal as the committees should deem best. It should be further added that no one outside the Ledger office had any say in the decision not to publish the statement—nobody was present when that question was considered except Mr. McKean and two of his associates. No one ever asked to have it 'suppressed,' or hinted or suggested that it should be withheld from publication. Here is the letter referred to:

"MY DEAR SIR: An editorial article in the Inquirer of this morning seems to me to invite what follows in this letter with regard to what is called a confession by John Bardsley that was received at the Public Ledger office, and that it is said was 'suppressed' in the Ledger office.

"On that subject I repeat to you on what has been said by me to several other newspaper men—that no 'confession' by John Bardsley has been received or 'suppressed' at the Public Ledger office. A statement from Bardsley was, however, received at the Ledger office on Friday, June 19. The editor-in-chief, who was then absent from the city, was telegraphed to come home to examine it, and decide whether it would be proper to publish it. He did come to the city for that purpose the same evening, did examine it, in the presence of two members of his staff, and no other person or persons; did decline to publish it on precisely similar grounds to those which have caused him to decline to publish scores, perhaps hundreds, of papers of similar nature. Instead of being a paper that would be of service to the public, it was a repetition of accusations and scandals against reputable persons upon no better authority than two witnesses wholly unworthy of credit—John Bardsley and Gideon Marsh and in large part hearsay testimony, at that. It is the Ledger's habit to decline to publish scandalous attacks upon individuals' characters upon any such testimony.

"I wish to add to the foregoing what has been communicated to me by an influential member of the investigating committee, that if the committee or any member of it should think it desirable that I should go before the committee to testify about this Bardsley statement and the refusal to publish it, the committee will find me ready to obey its subpœna, to be sworn, and to answer all questions in relation to it, and to place the original of the statement at the disposal of the committee, to do with it what it deems best. Very truly, W. V. MCKEAN."

CASES OF INSANITY.

The Betsy Ann Contest Taken Out of Court.

Mrs. Margaret Slater Imagines That She is Manager of the Washington Star.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 7.—The Betsy Ann lunacy case came to a sudden end in the county court yesterday. Three years ago Mrs. Mason's brother, Alanson Hicks, of Americus, began proceedings to have his sister declared insane. Mrs. Mason was worth $30,000, and because she deeded her farm to her nephew her brother fancied her insane.

There were two trials and one jury found her sane and another declared that she was insane. The case came up yesterday for a third trial whereupon counsel for Mr. Hicks declared that his client was ready to give up the fight and conceded that Mrs. Mason was sane. The litigation has used up half of Mrs. Mason's estate.

Mrs. Margaret Slater, of this city, has been declared insane. She imagines she is the manager of the Washington Star and that Eugene Field and Russell B. Harrson are her brothers.

Huron County's Election Board.

NORWALK, July 7.—The Republican County Executive Committee recommended to Judge Thomas Theodore Williams and Judge D. H. Fox, two republican members of the election board, the democratic committee already having recommended John W. Lee and H. S. Mitchell, two democratic members. Judge Thomas thereupon appointed the four gentlemen members of the board.

Aeronaut Jones Will Recover.

NEW LISBON, O., July 7.—Charles J. Jones, the aeronaut who was hurt here Saturday, will probably recover. William Hennessy, the man who was killed, was fifty years of age and served four years in the army. The funeral services were in charge of Star Post, G. A. R.

THEY WANT GAS AND OIL.

Liberty Center Should Sink More Wells.

The Citizens Believe a Fortune Exists Under Them.

The Farmers All Happy. Rushing Through the Harvest and Getting Ready to Down McKinley and His Bill.

LIBERTY CENTER, July 7.—(Special)—Three months ago an effort was made to form a stock company for the purpose of drilling for oil and gas.

It was thought by many at that time that an abundance of gas could be obtained, from the fact that this place is in the oil belt.

The public-spirited citizens readily responded to the call, and in a short time some $1,500 was raised. An additional $500 was needed, however, but for some unaccountable reason the matter was dropped; therefore Liberty stands as it did, without gas. There is a belief that gas is in the vicinity of this place. There are enough men with money here who would be willing to join with others in an enterprise of this kind, thereby giving Liberty a name among the gas cities of northwestern Ohio which it justly deserves.

Women Preachers.

Some days since three young ladies came here, pitched a tent on the outskirts of the town, and have been holding successful gospel meetings. The ladies are Free Methodists, fluent talkers, and have aroused considerable feeling among the residents in this place and vicinity.

They parade through the principal thoroughfares in the evening, and then hold services in their tents. It is their intention to remain here for at least two weeks.

The Spirits Were Not There.

An entertainment in the shape of a spiritual test was given at Rodger's hall last evening, which was largely attended. It was the intention of the medium to have the spirits appear in full view of the audience, but owing to the modesty of the beings from the other world they did not materialize.

They did not quite favor the idea of being shown to the audience when they were not previously notified, hence a disappointment. The phenomenal spirit boy, table lifting, handcuff test, rope tieing and numerous other mysteries were given to the satisfaction of all present.

Moody Was In Earnest.

Col. Moody, whose real name is Louis Brown, and who, by the way, is one of the most prominent persons in Liberty, has become a pronounced revivalist.

At a recent meeting of the Methodists, who are in camp here, Col. Moody distinguished himself in such a manner as to place him, as an advocate, on a par with Solomon.

The young ladies who are in charge of the meeting were calling upon their hearers to rise and give their experience.

In the rear of the headquarters were several boys who did not quite seem to comprehend the speakers' meaning and as a matter of course, they stood in astonishment looking at each other.

There was not a murmur among the congregation and nothing save the sighing of the wind which clapped the curtains of the tent could be heard.

All present were deeply thinking when the silence was broken by Col. Moody, who, turning to the boys, said: "Say, if you fellows don't come forward and tell your experience, everyone of you will go to h—l." The words fell like a death knell upon the youngsters, and it is needless to say that they have repented.

Farmers Are Happy.

Reports from the various farming districts are very encouraging, and it is doubtful if the farmers have ever experienced a more prosperous year. They say wheat was never better, while grain of every other description is better than was expected. Vegetables are coming on nicely; small fruit is plentiful, and apples and peaches are in abundance save in places where the trees were injured by hail.

Politics.

"There is not very much excitement in the political field," remarked Squire Bailharty, to a BEE correspondent yesterday afternoon, "The farmers are all busily engaged harvesting and do not have time to talk about such matters. They will, however, after the democratic state convention commence discussing the coming contest. Well, now about McKinley, I don't think he stands any too well among the farmers.

"All of the democrats up this way are satisfied with Governor Campbell's administration."

"How about gas and oil?" "In my opinion we have plenty of it, if some one would develop the fields. Some time ago a well was drilled two miles east of town and a very fine vein of oil was struck at a distance of about 90 feet."

Personal Mention.

Liberty is without a base ball team.

L. Clover has a very fine pair of roadsters.

E. Pennock returned last evening from Ann Arbor, leaving his son there, who will remain the guest of friends and relatives for some time.

D. Younkman has purchased the Liberty house from Wm. Rodgers.

W. H. Leist, who recently sold his grocery stock to C. E. Dunbar, is spending most of his time in the country.

The P. of I. organization is progressing rapidly.

KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

F KONES 119, 289, 285.

MEN ONLY | REMEDY FREE.
Manhood restored. Parts enlarged. I have found a certain self-cure. I will gladly send the recipe (sealed) FREE to any sufferer. It is a reliable and lasting cure. Address, CHAS. E. GAUS, Box 96, Marshall, Mich.

"JUST IN TIME."

A Watchman's Narrow Escape.

Mr. Joseph Coombs a Watchman at the Blade Building Tells What Happened.

"Yes, I have been a watchman for a number of years," said Mr. Joseph Coombs, whom the writer found at his pleasant little home, 384 Indiana avenue.

"And have you had any of those exciting encounters?" was asked him.

"Yes, I have had one experience that I will never forget—one that nearly cost me my life; but having friends who interfered at the proper time I am living to relate you the story."

MR. JOSEPH COOMBS, 384 INDIANA AVE.

Mr. Coombs says: "About a year ago I had la grippe, which was enough in itself, but after I had recovered I found that it had left its deadly effects.

"My head and nose were so completely stopped up as to make it almost impossible for me to breathe. My eyes became weak and watery, ringing noises in my ears, a constant hawking and spitting, trying to raise a substance that seemed to close my throat; the mucus would drop from the back of my head to the throat, which was a constant source of annoyance.

"I was pretty near a wreck. Everything I knew for the treatment of catarrh, and every physician I ever heard of tried to relieve me of my suffering, but of no consequence. My head has at times, as I thought, came so near bursting that I would cry out for 'help,' fearing my mind would be affected by the awful pain.

"In this condition I heard of Drs. Copeland and Buffett, and concluded to consult them at any rate. This I did, and also began a month's treatment, for it only cost five dollars, and today I am so much better my whole life seems to have changed; and for the benefit of those who are sufferers as I was, I most truthfully dedicate my statement. I cannot say too much in praise of Drs. Copeland and Buffett, for they have certainly saved me from a fate worse than death, and let me say again that as a citizen and a gentleman I deem it my sacred duty to have my statement made public for the sake of others who, perhaps at this time, are where I was three weeks ago."

Mr. Joseph Coombs is employed as night watchman in the Toledo Blade, where he can be seen and this statement can be readily verified.

ABOUT HAY FEVER.

Dr. Copeland Answers a Letter Through the Public Press.

Dr. Copeland received the following letter on Monday. He will answer it through the newspapers for the benefit of the writer as well as all others who may be troubled, each year, in a similar way:

DEAR SIR: Will you kindly tell me if there is any treatment for Hay Fever before it really comes on, that is if there is anything to be done that will help it any when it does come. I have suffered from that very disagreeable complaint for the past three years and if possible I wish to avoid having it this year. If that is not possible I would like to have it in as mild a form as I can.

Now in the first place Dr. Copeland would like to say that if those who are accustomed to have Hay Fever will place themselves under the proper treatment now before the annual attack comes on a few weeks' proper treatment is more than likely to prevent a recurrence of the disease. By proper and thorough treatment in July he has in thousands of cases prevented the usual appearance of the disease later in the season.

In the second place Hay Fever is kindred to that class of catarrhal troubles that Drs. Copeland and Buffett have treated for years with such marked success. They have again and again demonstrated the fact that it is a curable disease. Both Bosworth and Roe, eminent medical authorities, regard about 70 per cent of Hay Fever cases as capable of cure or relief without a change of climate. Dr. Copeland, judging from experience, believes that over 80 per cent of the sufferers from Hay Fever are distinctly curable.

Permanently Located.

The Copeland Medical institute is permanently located at 706 Madison street. Dr. W. H. Copeland, and Dr. G. P. Buffett consulting physician. Specialties: Catarrh and all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs. Chronic diseases. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. Medicine and treatment five dollars a month.

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of ladies.* is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, *take no substitute*, or inclose $1 in letter, and we will send, sealed by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address POND LILY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit Mich.

DRUNKENNESS
LIQUOR HABIT.
IN ALL THE WORLD THERE IS BUT ONE CURE
DR HAINES GOLDEN SPECIFIC.

It can be given in coffee, tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of patient if necessary; it is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. It operates so quietly and with such certainty that the patient undergoes no inconvenience, and soon his complete reformation is effected. 48 page book free.

To be had of I. N. REED, Druggist, Summit St Madison Sts., Toledo, O.

G. A. MUHME, Home Chiropodist, office 117 Summit st over Mr. Egley's shoe store, second floor. Removes Corns, Bunions and Ingrowing Nails, without leaving the feet sore. Positive cures Sweating and Odorous Feet. Examination free. Treats Chilblains and frozen feet. EMMA MCCARTHY, Secy.

FOR SUMMER SUITS
—GO TO—
W. G. SCHILL & CO.
130 SUPERIOR ST.

STOP.
HAVE YOU THE CATARRH?

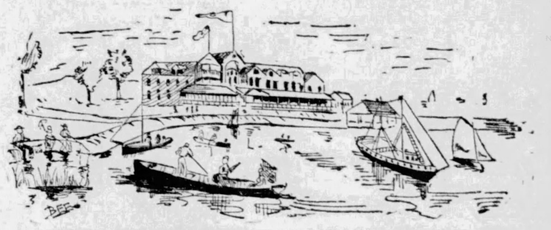
If you have, use the
WHITE INDIAN
CATARRH CURE.
IT WILL CURE YOU.
It has cured and will cure when all other medicines failed.
It is warranted.
Manufactured by
J. H. Andrews, M. D., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by all druggists.
Price, 75 cts. per bottle.

Huron's Beach
for prospectus write
Marcus Young
Port Huron Mich.

CAPE MAY:
Hotel Lafayette, Cape May, N. J.
OPEN MAY 30.
John Tracy & Co, Owners and Proprietors.
Directly on the beach; complete in every department; thoroughly renovated and supplied with the latest improved passenger elevator. Address John Tracy, prop'r, Washington Hotel, Philadelphia, or to Cape May.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
WILL OPEN JUNE 13, 1891.
THEO. OVES, PROP'R.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL
WEISBEACH, ONT., CANADA.
Beautifully situated at the foot of Lake Huron, in full view of all ships passing in and out of the River St Clair. Thoroughly refitted and enlarged since last season.
BOATING, BATHING,
FISHING,
TENNIS AND CROQUET.
SEINE FISHING DAILY IN FRONT OF HOTEL
This beautiful resort is within two miles of Sarnia and Port Huron, and of easy access to all railway and steamer lines. Terms moderate.
J. VAN WYCK, Manager.
D. WEIS, Prop., Sarnia, Ont.



HOTEL GRANDE POINT, Grande Point St. Clair Co., Mich.
An elegant new Hotel, just across the river from Algonac. Every room a water front. Excellent water works, affording purest water. Perfect drainage. Every modern convenience. Finest bathing beach on the St. Clair river. Fresh milk and vegetables from the adjoining farm. Rates $2.50 per day. Special rates by week or month. Reached via Toledo and Detroit and "Star-Colc" and "Red Star" line steamers daily. Leave Toledo at 5:35 a. m. on M. C., connecting with Detroit boat at 9 a.m. Dinner at Grande Point. Toledo docks foot of Jefferson st., Detroit docks foot of Griswold street. J. S. BRUBAKER, Proprietor.

PLEASANT GROVE HOTEL
ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF DEVIL'S LAKE.
E. H. Imerson, Prop. - - Geneva, Mich.
STEAMER FLORA
Connects with all trains on the C. J. & M. Carries all guests free to the hotel. Rowing, sailing, boating and dancing.

"THE WINDERMERE,"
GRATIOT BEACH.
The most popular resort on the lakes enlarged and remodeled. For rates write J. O. West, Manager.
FORT GRATIOT, MICH.

"OAK RIDGE,"
GREEN SPRING, O.
Grounds and Spring unsurpassed. Excellent Cuisine, Passenger Elevator, Baths and experienced attendants. Medical Superintendent. Model Health Resort and Medical Sanitarium.
$12 to $21 Per Week.
KING & HOUSEL, Owners.

Put-in-Bay House!
Put-in-Bay Island, O.
OPENS JUNE 20th.
A new house delightfully located with fine view of the bay. Convenient to steamboat landing. Terms: $2 and $2.50 per day; $12 to $14 per week. Cuisine unsurpassed.
MRS. A. BALBRIDGE,
Formerly of "The Carlsie," the leading family hotel of Cincinnati.

THE WARD
Summer Resort Hotel,
FORMERLY THE HUNKER.
Remodeled and Refurnished.
J. B. WARD, PROP'R,
Put-in-Bay Island, Lake Erie, Ohio.
First-Class Livery in Connection.

THE PUBLIC DON'T LIKE IT

And the Lake Shore Will Sell Unlimited Tickets Again.

June Earnings of Local Railroads.

Appointments and Resignations—New Wheat Moving—Sixteen Trains a Day Between Toledo and Detroit During the Encampment.

Not long since a movement to abolish unlimited tickets was inaugurated and the roads generally entered into the agreement to so do. The public does not like the arrangement and a good deal of dissatisfaction has been expressed. The Lake Shore owns one of the roads that entered into the agreement.

It was learned by a BEE this morning that the passenger department of the Lake Shore is preparing a circular to be issued in a few days announcing that it will sell unlimited tickets again.

It is thought that other railroads will take the same course, and the traveling public will feel better. The limited ticket, while it may be a great convenience to the railroad companies, certainly did not do much in the way of accommodating the traveling public.

Sixteen Trains from Toledo.

The Lake Shore will be taxed to handle the business of the G. A. R. National encampment at Detroit, August 5 to 8. The rate from Toledo for the round trip will be $1.30. During the encampment there will be 16 trains a day between Toledo and Detroit, and that will be sufficient to handle the business on account of the increasing demands from connecting lines.

Earnings of Local Roads.

For the month of June the estimated gross earnings of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo show an increase of $41,762.72. The earnings for June, 1891 were $280,752.99, and for June, 1890, $238,991.28.

The earnings of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad for the third week in June, 1891, amounted to $25,700, an increase of $2,914, compared with the same week of last year, when the earnings were $22,786.

The earnings for the Toledo & Ohio Central for the third week in June were $128,400, a decrease of $3,227 compared with the corresponding month of 1890.

It is said that the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton earnings for the past six months will amount to nearly $90,000 more than the earnings for the same period last year.

Cancelled by the Toledo Agent.

Up to the middle of August all coaches on the Lake Shore railroad are engaged for excursions to various local points, and the Toledo passenger agent has been compelled on this account to cancel five excursions for want of coaches.

Officers Resign.

W. M. Morse, superintendent, and H. C. Vincent, general freight and passenger agent of the Toledo & Ohio Central Extension railroad, have resigned their positions. J. V. Parker succeeds them with the title of superintendent and traffic manager.

On the F. & P. M.

H. C. Potter has resigned as general manager of the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad, and William H. Baldwin, jr., has been appointed to succeed him. All communication for the general manager should be addressed to Mr. Baldwin at Saginaw, Mich.

Will Decide To-day.

It is expected that at the meeting of the Western Passenger association to-day the members will be forced to meet the issue as presented by the Chicago & Alton, and decide whether that company or Chairman Findlay shall be sustained.

On the northwest system 7,865,497 passengers were carried. The earning per passenger per mile show a slight decrease. Freight earning per ton per mile were .70 cent, profit .21 cent.

Plenty of Business Coming.

Railroad officials are convinced that they are now on the verge of a season of prosperity. New wheat is already moving. It is predicted that before the end of the month there will be no idle cars on any of the roads. The passenger business is also on the boom just at present.

Encampment Arrangements.

Tickets to the G. A. R. encampment at Detroit will be sold at the lowest limited first-class fare for the round trip, good going from August 1 to 3 and returning from the 5th to the 18th. Upon application to the joint agent of the terminal lines at Detroit, the tickets may be extended to a date not later than September 30. The tickets sold will be of the iron-clad signature form and good only for continuous passage both ways.

The Northwest System.

During the past year on the Northwestern system of the Pennsylvania railroad, there was laid in the renewals and in the construction of second track, new sidings and yard tracks, 11,832 tons of steel rail. Ninety-two miles of track were ballasted with gravel, stone and cinders, and 14 miles of second track were constructed. The work of improving the bridges was continued and the terminal facilities increased.

Cinders from many Engines.

J. K. Hogan, of the M., K. & T., was in Cincinnati yesterday.

W. S. Brown, traveling passenger agent of the Lake Shore, is in town to-day.

Traveling Passenger Agent John T. Gamble of the T. & O. C. is down the line.

A meeting of Toledo division, Order of Railway Telegraphers, will be held Friday evening.

A. G. Blair, traffic manager of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad, is in Cleveland.

General Freight and Passenger Agent W. H. Bonnett, of the T. A. A. & N. M., is at Lansing, Mich.

General Passenger Agent Moulton Houk of the Toledo & Ohio Central railroad is at Charleston.

W. H. Reed has taken the position of chief clerk in the Pennsylvania freight office in this city.

General Manager J. M. Ferris, of the Toledo & Ohio Central, returned from Charleston this afternoon.

General Manager Chas. M. Hays of the Wabash who has been in Toledo several days has returned to St. Louis.

District Passenger Agent H. A. Wilson, of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railroad, is down the road to-day.

New wheat is on the move. The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas city railroad brought the first five carloads to Toledo yesterday.

Yesterday was the busiest day of the season at the Union ticket office. Wm. Gates and his assistants were kept on a steady jump from early until late.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton has received from the Brooks Locomotive works two new engines. Seven more, which will complete the order, are expected to arrive this week.

The New York Central announces that passengers holding first-class tickets east and west bound, will hereafter have stop-over privilege at Niagara Falls for a period not exceeding ten days.

For the fourth week of June Atchison earnings increased $64,574; Frisco increase, $47,055. Total increase, $111,629. For the month of June Atchison increased $172,180; Frisco increased $50,899. Total, $263,079.

The shipments of flour, grain and provisions from Chicago to the seaboard by the lines in the Central Traffic association last week aggregated 13,309 tons against 12,269 for the week previous, an increase of 946 tons.

John Van Dent was arrested yesterday for stealing a young horse from T. R. Brown, of Gill avenue, and selling it to Mr. Upton, of Bancroft street. The horse was valued at $60 and was sold at $15. The case was up in police court to-day and was continued until this afternoon to get more witnesses.

AN OLD TOLEDOAN

Delighted With His Present Observations.

Gen. George E. Welles, secretary of the board of trade at Duluth, who was formerly deputy postmaster under Alex Reid of this city, is in Toledo visiting friends. Mr. Welles is greatly impressed with the progress that Toledo has made during the last ten or fifteen years.

"The most wonderful thing I notice" he said this morning "and the best token of progress and prosperity is your excellent system of rapid transit. Another indication of prosperity is the handsome residences that are found in sections where in my time land could be secured for almost a song. Toledo is bound to prosper. Her position on the lakes makes her the chief distributing point, and then her railroad facilities are such as she must necessarily progress with the progress of the country. The future of the city on the Maumee never looked brighter than at present, and no one is more glad to see and know this than I am. Although my home is in Duluth, my heart is in Toledo."

Gen. Welles is visiting some of the old comrades of the war and will remain here for the balance of the week.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

Board of Elections Feel That There is Not Time

Enough to Decide All the Questions Involved Under the New Law, and Will Not Conduct Saturday's Primaries.

The board of elections met this morning at the office of Mr. E. W. Tolerton, and decided that their knowledge of the provisions of the new election law were not such as to warrant the board in taking charge of the democratic primaries on Saturday as requested by the county central committee.

A meeting of the latter body was held at noon at the office of Secretary Van Fleet, and it was concluded to hold the election for delegates under the primary system.

Two supervisors will be named for each ward, who will receive the ballots of democrats between the hours of 4 and 8 p. m. on Saturday next, for delegates to the state committee, reporting the result to the committee. The committeemen will endeavor to have the supervisors named to-morrow. Balloting will be held at one place in each ward. It is not possible to designate the points to-day in all of the wards. Second ward democrats will vote at 524 Cherry street, Superior and Huron, Third at court house, the fourth at the police station, the fifth at Eversman's, and the seventh at Louis Young's store.

The time being so short, it will be necessary for democrats to pass the word around that a full vote may be had.

The action of the board of elections is a disappointment, but the next best thing will have to be done—get out the vote under the call of the committee, and all will be well.

MR. BLAINE IS NO BETTER.

Believed That His Days are Numbered.

He is Suffering from Bright's Disease and His Friends are Greatly Alarmed.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—It cannot be concealed that the condition of Secretary Blaine causes his most intimate friends the greatest apprehensions.

There is always an inclination when men prominent in public life are seriously ill to make the published reports as favorable as possible, often more so than the facts will justify.

This has been done in the case of Mr. Blaine, judging from the statements made in private letters received here from Bar Harbor within the last few days.

Those who are in a position to know say that the secretary is beyond question a victim of Bright's disease, that no permanent improvement in his condition can be expected, and that in all human possibility his days on earth are numbered.

At this time it seems very improbable that he will ever resume his duties at the head of the state department. This is not a sensational dispatch, but is simply a statement of facts as learned from several sources. People here are loath to believe it, and this will be the feeling among all classes, irrespective of politics throughout the country.

Mr. Blaine does not rally from his attack as was hoped, and his malady appears to be one that has defied the skill of physicians. No firmly seated case of Bright's disease has ever been cured.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Agnes Christie, of Bucyrus, is visiting in the city.

Mr. T. J. McDonnell and wife leave for Ireland this week.

Mrs. J. T. Dempsy is the guest of relatives at Shelby.

Mrs. L. W. Griswold and little granddaughter Mae are visiting Mrs. W. O. Sebung, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Last evening Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Stevens, Miss Ettel Stevens and Tom Hamilton left for Seabright, N. J., where they will spend the summer.

A RAILROAD PARTY

Starts Over the Toledo & Western Road

This Afternoon for an Overland Trip—The Gentlemen Comprising the Inspecting Company.

This afternoon the gentlemen connected with the construction of the Toledo & Western railway started from this city on a tour of inspection of the entire route. The party, which left the Boody house at about 2 o'clock, consisted of Mr. Donald McLean, the head of the enterprise, Mr. Ben Reynolds, Mr. R. C. Bell, Mr. Firman, Chief Engineer Eugals, of the purchasing party, and Mr. G. G. Hadley, Mr. Elmer White, Mr. Geo. H. Ketcham, Mr. R. R. Kinkade, Engineer Paul and Mr. Sylvester Lamb, of the Toledo & Western.

The party will drive to-day as far as Metamora in Fulton county. To-morrow they expect to meet the citizens of Lyons, Morenci, Fayette and Pioneer, possibly reaching Angola, Ind., to-morrow night. The following day they will drive to Lagrange, Ind., and from there to Goshen, and thence west over the projected line.

The parties have arrangements completed for the construction of this railway, and work will commence within a very few days.

For this overland trip the party is using the English drag of the Crescent Livery company, under charge of Mr. George C. Scutt, using four horses. Various stops will be made for inspection of the line as surveyed by Chief Engineer Paul a year ago. The trip will occupy a full week.

Mr. Curtis, representing the New York Fire Works company, was arrested for violating the ordinance relating to transient traders, and had his hearing before Judge Sala. After considering both sides the judge discharged Mr. Curtis, as no violations of the ordinance was contained in the charge.

HARBOR AND LAKE NEWS.

Serious Trouble Among Longshoremen at Chicago.

Several Boats Making Slight Repairs Here—The Martini—General and Local Notes of Interest to Marine Circles.

Special marine weather bulletin, compiled from the war department weather map. Observations taken at 8 a. m.:

Port.	Bar.	Tem.	Wind. Dir.	Vel.	State of We'r.
Oswego	29.96	56	SW	6	rain
Buffalo	29.90	56	E	10	rain
Cleveland	29.76	68	S	10	rain
Toledo	29.78	64	SW	8	cloudy
Port Huron	29.90	56	NW	8	rain
Alpena	29.98	52	N	10	cloudy
Green Bay	30.08	52	N	24	cloudy
Milwaukee	29.96	54	NE	24	cloudy
Grand Haven	29.88	58	NW	18	cloudy
Chicago	29.86	60	NE	26	cloudy
Sault Ste. Marie	30.02	54	NE	16	clear
Marquette	30.08	52	NW	10	cloudy
Duluth	30.20	56	NE	8	clear

Lake Region forecasts: For western New York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—Stationary temperature except slightly cooler in Indiana, Illinois and northwest Ohio; variable winds.

For lower Michigan—Frequent showers; stationary temperature; northeast winds.

For upper Michigan and Wisconsin—Showers, except fair in extreme west upper Michigan and northwest Wisconsin; stationary temperature; northeast winds.

Mad Dog Captures a Ship.

While the schooner H. C. Richards was being towed to the lake yesterday afternoon by the tug Schneck, a large Newfoundland dog, belonging to the captain, went suddenly mad and took complete possession of the vessel. The whole crew, including the wheelman, were driven into the rigging and the dog kept them there for nearly half an hour. The dog then ran into the captain's cabin and the door was locked on him.

In the cabin he raved madly about, demolished the furniture, broke the windows and tore up the charts. His wild yells for a while were something awful as he made desperate efforts to get out. Finally he quieted down and preparations were made to shoot the mad animal but when the door was opened the dog was found dead on the floor, having expired in convulsions.

While the crew were in the rigging the vessel was sailing at the end of her tow line and it took some lively work by the tug men to prevent the schooner from grounding. The dog had belonged to the captain about two years, being highly prized by him and the cause of his sudden malady is unknown.

Excursion Rows at Chicago.

The rioting and wrangling of the excursion boats out of Chicago have gone on long enough and the government officers at that port have taken the most stringent measures to stop it. It says the Detroit Free Press. Collector Clark is determined the lives of hundreds of passengers on the lake front steamers shall not be jeopardized by the quarrels of a few captains. The most flagrant outrage was that perpetrated by Capt. Ed. Napier of the steamer Fashion.

The charge is that late one Saturday night the Fashion deliberately run into the steamer Ivanhoe twice, the crash being sufficient each time to knock passengers off the chairs on deck. Then, as the Ivanhoe with 200 passengers on board came to her landing place, the Fashion got a line on her stern and held her so she could not get to the dock for some fifteen minutes. On the other hand, Napier says the Ivanhoe's mate threw a pop bottle at the Fashion, which crashed through her cabin and broke a mirror, after barely missing Mrs. Napier's head.

Some of the steamers which are without fear of a smoke inspector get to windward of the opposition boats and cover them with a smoky pall until their passengers look like colliers just out of the pit. Lines are cut just as passengers are going on board, endangering the lives of scores, and all the tricks that can harass the opposition are played bounty. The inspectors do as well as they can, and the city harbormasters endeavor to keep peace, but the minute they leave the lake front trouble begins afresh.

The Longshoremen's Strike at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The longshoremen's strike is becoming one of desperation. Gangs of strikers hang about the docks ready to assail any new men at every opportunity, and succeed frequently in their mission.

All work is stopped at 6 o'clock and new comers are escorted several blocks by police. A large gang of tallians were driven off yesterday. The strike will continue all this week, although lines are daily getting new recruits and becoming in better shape.

The Damaged Martini.

The R. Martini was placed in the lower dry dock at Detroit Sunday, temporarily repaired, and left last night for Sandusky, there to unload the lumber in her hold. She will stop at Amherstburg and will either take on her deck load from the lighter that received it or tow the lighter to Sandusky. It is probable she will be repaired at Toledo.

Vessels Repairing.

The schooner St. Lawrence is in Gilmore's dry dock for repairs to her bottom. On coming out she will load coal.

The schooner Mont Blanc, which was aground off Rasin Point a while ago, is waiting to go into Gilmore's dry dock to finish repairs. Her bottom needs some caulking.

The steamer C. B. Wallace is on Bowe's marine ways, having her rudder repaired.

The new mainmast on the schooner Itasca is being rigged to-day.

Port List.

ARRIVED.

Barge 104, Ashland, 2,400 tons iron ore.
Schr Plymouth, Ashtabula, light.
Barge Delta, Delray, light.
Stmr Lewis Pahlow, Delray, light.
Stmr Idlewild, Detroit, pass and mdse.
Stmr Flora, St Ignace, pass and mdse.
Tug Torrent, Black River, raft in tow.
Schr Smith & Post, Cheboygan, 400 tons iron ore.

CLEARED

Schr Plymouth, Milwaukee, 1, 500 tons coal.
Schr W W Stewart, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Conrad Kehl, Black River, light.
Stmr Lewis Pahlow, Cheboygan, 600 tons coal.
Schr Delta, Cheboygan, 700 tons coal.
Prop Ida M Torrent, Alpena, light.
Stmr Idlewild, Detroit, pass and mdse.
Stmr Flora, St Ignace, pass and mdse.
Tug Torrent, Black River, light.

Snags.

Barge 103 left yesterday with coal.

The schooner Plymouth is loading coal at the Hocking.

The Pastime did not make her trip to Presque Isle this morning.

The steamer Osiifrage has returned from Cleveland to Bay City.

The Wabash steamer Reynolds left yesterday with a big load of freight.

The steamer Ida Torrent, and consort C. H. Davis, left this afternoon.

Barge 104 loaded with ore arrived last night and will unload at the Hocking.

The Clover Leaf steamer John Pridgeon is expected in to-morrow morning.

The steamer T. Macey and consort Mabel Wilson, loaded with coal, will leave to-day.

The schooner William Shupe arrived last night and will load coal at the Ohio Central.

The schooner Winslow has been chartered to carry coal from Toledo to Gladstone at 15 cents.

The steamer Lewis Pahlow, and consort, Delta, arrived this morning to load coal at the Hocking dock.

The schooner H. C. Richards, loaded with coal at the Hocking docks, was towed out by the tug Schenck yesterday.

The steambarge Rhoda Stewart and consort Magnet, loaded with lumber for Kelsey & Freeman, arrived yesterday afternoon.

Peter Gorman, foreman and engineer of Carkin, Stickney & Train's dredge No. 6, will leave next week for Saginaw, where he will take charge of a fine new dredge being built for this company to work at the Soo.

The Wabash steamer John C. Gault has three firemen who are remarkably tall men to be working together. They are James McGlynn, Charles Parker and Theodore Brinker, and their combined height is 19 feet.

Next Sunday's Corner-Stone Laying.

The corner stone of the new St Hedwig's Catholic church (Polish) will be laid next Sunday under very imposing ceremonies. All Catholic societies will participate in a grand parade in the afternoon, and the presidents, secretaries and marshals of the societies will meet next Wednesday evening at St. Michael's hall, Cherry street, to make preparations for the occasion.

Dowling-Coghlin Nuptials.

This morning at 8 o'clock, at St. Francis de Sales church, Rev. Dr. Quigley officiating, Mr. Harry S. Dowling and Miss Nellie Coghlin were united in marriage in the presence of the families of the parties and a few immediate friends. Immediately on the conclusion of the ceremony the wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's parents on Jefferson street. This afternoon a reception was held from 2 to 4 o'clock, and at 4:20 Mr. and Mrs. Dowling left for New York. The couple have hosts of friends in the city, who will unite with the BEE in wishing them happiness throughout life.

No. 20 Has a Stag Party.

Toledo Lodge, No. 20, K. P., signalized its advent into its new quarters last evening by holding a stag party, which was a pleasant affair. After the installation of the officers for the ensuing term, the session closed, and then card tables were brought out and several exciting games played. About 10 o'clock all repaired to the banquet room, where Committeemen Cheesbro and Merrell had already spread out a feast of good things. It was midnight when the company separated.

A marriage license was issued to Edward Downey and Ada Gear to-day.

Judge Millard will decide the motion for a new trial in the street railroad condemnation suit at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Samuel Wamstetler, a United States prisoner confined in the county jail, was committed to the insane asylum to-day by Probate Judge Millard.

DEFIANCE GOSSIP.

Marriage of a Well Known Couple—Election Board.

DEFIANCE, July 7.—(Special)—The marriage of Miss Mary Hengstler and Louis Shondel occurred this morning at the German Catholic church, Rev. J. B. Jung performing the ceremony.

The happy couple will be tendered a reception at the home of bride's parents on Wayne street this evening.

Miss Hengstler is one of the most amiable and accomplished young ladies in the city and daughter of ex-Postmaster Hengstler.

The groom is a rising young mechanic and a prominent member of the city fire department.

This morning Judge Baker appointed Edward Squire and Dr. L. G. Thacker as members of the county election board. These gentlemen were recommended by the republican central committee and the matter is settled to the satisfaction of the republicans of the committee.

FIXED THE PRICE

For the Auburndale Factories This Morning.

The Committe Have Arranged a Satisfactory Basis—The Syndicates Which Will Lay Pipe.

This morning the committee on gas of the natural gas trustees met and fixed rates for several manufacturing institutions at Auburndale, including the Milburn Wagon Co., Pin works, Cot and Wringer works, and Licorice factory.

The imp ortant fact was developed that the board of trustees has now an income of $75,000. This includes the contracts that are being made and that have been made.

Speaking on the subject with a BEE reporter this morning, General J. W. Greene said: "Our contracts up to date will bring in an income of at least $70,000, and it will be strange indeed if we cannot double that amount before fall. We are getting things into ship shape, and I have no doubt but that there will be bids in plenty for constructing the line thr ought out the city."

"What rates have you fixed for Auburndale factories?"

"Well, I think the rates will be satisfactory. The various institutions will combine to build the line, or in other words, they will advance the money by which it will be constructed. It is an excellent project and will pay the city."

This morning a BEE reporter was shown the papers whereby a syndicate has been organized for the purpose of bidding on the contracts for piping the city. The syndicate is composed of both home and outside capitalists, and is backed by at least two million dollars. The capital stock of the syndicate to swing the project here should the contracts be awarded them is $100,000.

One of the projectors was asked by a BEE this morning for the names of those interested with him. "It would not be policy," he said, "to give any names at present. We will satisfy the board of gas trustees when our bids are put in that we are capable of carrying out the contract as per the specifications, and we will give any amount of bonds that may be required. The capital is supplied for the most part by outsiders whom we have got interested."

"How will the syndicate be represented?"

"It is possible that it will be represented by one trustee, as was the case of the Smith contract, though as to this I do not know the full particulars yet. It is more than probable that a representative Toledoan will be that trustee."

"Will there be money in the contracts?"

"Well, we would not go into it unless we thought there was money in it. It may be we will be mistaken as to what the result will be, but we have decided to make the attempt at any rate. The papers have been drawn up, and by to-morrow or next day we will be in position to give you full particulars."

It is understood that one, and probably two similar syndicates will be in the field, and the trustees have assurance that at least two organizations will have bids in for the contracts. It looks from this as though the project was going to go through as anticipated.

FACTS EVERY ONE OF THEM

Funny Things John Gunckel Has Seen

When He Did Not Have His Gun—A Lizard Story—White Bass Yarn—Dr. Henshall's Corker.

John Gunckel probably sees more strange things in the course of a week than other men will in a year. Perhaps sit is because the fates favor him in this direction, and then again it might be the result only of closer power of observation than others possess. Be it as it may, Mr. Gunckel saw something the other day that is worth recording.

A few days ago Bartine's circus was playing at Clyde, Mr. Gunckel was in the vicinity and dropped in to witness the performance. A number of ladies had pranced on the backs of their steeds, the clowns had cavorted, the human snake had twisted himself out of sight, and the ring for the time was empty. Just then the attention of the audience was attracted by a large lizard that crawled from under some circus paraphernalia and made its way slowly to the center of the ring, where it raised its head, looked about and then scooted swiftly away. A short time afterward the same lizard, or one just like it, came out and repeated the performance.

One of the circus employes saw the reptile, and seizing a pole made a lunge at it, but missed the mark, when a strange thing happened. The frightened lizard divided in the middle and the head ran off in on direction, the tail in another. This is gospel, although few people know that this species of reptile have the power to detatch themselves from their tail. The lizzard thus severed will grow a new tail as a usual thing, but Mr. Gunckel is authority that this particular lizard came back after the show in search of its lost member. Whether or not the two parts ever found each other is a question that will always remain in the deepest gloom, as Mr. Gunckel had to leave to catch a train.

Not long since Detective Cavanaugh and Mr. Gunckel heard that there was good white bass fishing at Bay Bridge, on Sandusky bay, so one morning they proceeded to that locality. It was not until they reached the spot that they discovered they had left a portion of their tackle. From the bridge they could see hundreds of fish disporting themselves in the clear waters below.

They could not lose such a rare sport, so Mr. Gunckel attached a piece of white cloth on his line just above the hook and Mr. Cavanaugh took a pearl button from his vest and did likewise. With these simple contrivances these fishermen cast their lines. The fish followed the hooks in swarms, but for some time were not angry enough to bite. At last they did so, and in one hour over 100 handsome white bass ranging from one-half a pound to a pound were taken from the water! They had to cast several times for each fish they caught, and when the sport was finished Mr. Gunckel's arm was so lame that he had to rig up a sling in which to carry it.

When Dr. Henshall, president of the Ohio fish commission, was here recently, he with a party consisting of F. N. Quale, John Gunckel and others went down to Presque Isle on the Pastime. They were up in the pilot house, and with the captain were talking about fish and fishing. The captain said when he had hold of the wheel he could tell when the boat struck a large fish. Mr. Henshall, who was intently listening to the captain's remarks, took his cigar from his mouth and watching the smoke curl gracefully out of the window said: "Yes, that statement is true, and do you know, gentlemen, if I had my hand on the chain that leads to the rudder I could tell what kind of a fish it was and pretty near what it weighed." All fishying ended here, and the conversation turned to the weather, crops and other uninteresting subjects.

LOOKING OUT FOR HIS PAY.

Trustee Smith Appears With His Attorney

Before the Gas Trustees—Matters Fixed Up Satisfactorily—Demand for Gas from Various Quarters.

When Mr. R. W. Smith, trustee, and Mr. E. W. Tolerton, as representative, appeared before the board of natural gas trustees at the regular meeting last evening, no one had any idea that there was a storm brewing, and had it not been for the tact and judgment of some of the more level-headed members of the board, the storm might have grown into a hurricane of cyclonic tendencies.

"I have come here, gentlemen," said Mr. Tolerton, "as the legal adviser of Mr. R. W. Smith, trustee, I have come here as a representative to make two inquiries. First, as to the disposition the board intends making of bonds now in the treasury. If it proposes paying out the surplus that remains; and secondly, how in such an event the board proposes paying its debt due on the contract to Mr. Smith. I understand that the balance of bonds remaining amount to $25,000, whereas the balance due Mr Smith amounts to $32,000."

Dr. Jones said that while no individual member could speak for the board as a body, he would suggest that a resolution prohibiting the further disposal of bonds be passed.

Mr. Tolerton said this would su fice. He suggested that the board pass a resolution promising to sell no more bonds till Mr. Smith's debt was paid.

Dr. Jones said that the bonds disposed of at the last meeting were so done on the statement of a member of the board that the amount due Mr. Smith did not amount to over $20,000.

Mr. Backus inquired how many bonds remained now in the treasury.

Secretary Brown replied that at the last meeting there were $89,000, but since then $12,500 had been paid out, leaving a balance of $76,000.

Mr. Backus thereupon moved that the bonds in the treasury be retained to pay the balance due Mr. Smith.

Mr. Brown objected to the resolution. He said that the board had not received the final estimate, and he for one believed the board would live up to its contract without the assistance of a resolution. It was singular to say the least that the chairman of the finance committee, Mr. Backus, and the president of the board, Mr. Parsons, had to rely on the statement of any member or officer as to the financial condition of the board. He wanted to know first how much was due Mr. Smith, and secondly if Mr. Smith proposed buying the bonds.

Mr. Backus said that he had made at the last meeting an inquiry regarding the amount of bonds in the treasury and he was informed by an officer that the amount was $29,000.

Dr. Jones said that the city of Toledo was good for any of its debts and did not propose repudiating any of them. He did not think the resolution was necessary.

Mr. Tolerton said the final estimate had been presented to the board, and he was sorry to see a disposition on the part of the board to delay a final settlement.

Mr. Brown said he was opposed to selling any more of the bonds till the settlement with Mr. Smith had been made.

General Manager Tobey was asked if the work had been completed and the final estimate made.

Replying, Dr. Tobey said the line was not completed. There was a break in the submerged line on Swan creek, and there was yet considerable work to be done before the line could be accepted by the city. He said that the final estimate had been presented by Mr. Smith that afternoon, but it had been utterly impossible to make a final estimate in so short a time.

Mr. Backus said that under the circumstances it was rather presumptuous in Mr. Smith to make the application that he did. The final estimate had not yet been brought to the attention of the board, and the fact was that the work had not been completed. Mr. Smith knew this, and yet he made the application that he did. The board had not delayed the settlement, for even the contractor knows that the work has not been completed, and the contract calls for settlement 10 days after the final estimate has been presented and the work completed.

Mr. Backus intimated that besides Mr. Smith's debt, the board had outstanding debts amounting to $20,000 to meet.

A long discussion ensued, in which Mr. Tolerton and Mr. Brown had a little war of words.

Mr. Greene said it was evident from the application that had been made that Mr. Smith had no confidence in the honesty of the board. It was all right for a gentleman of the board to say that the trustees had outstanding debts amounting to $20,000 besides the Smith debt, but if such gentlemen would do a little more work with a view to bringing in a dollar, rather than advertising the indebtedness of the board, it would be much better and wiser. As chairman of the city plant he desired to say that the board was in a position to pay all of its debts. They would not repudiate a penny, and every one would be paid. He did not like to see a member of that board advertise to the world the indebtedness of the board, and he did not blame Mr. Smith very much under the statement made for getting somewhat frightened.

Mr. Tolerton said that it was such statements that had caused them to act in this matter. There appears to be a shortage of about $6,000 and he desired to know where that balance was to come from.

Mr. Brown somewhat indignantly replied that there was no shortage. Not alone had the board sufficient money to meet all of its debts, but it had considerable of a surplus in the treasury.

Mr. Greene said he did not see the object of the resolution or application, as the bonds were there for Mr. Smith or any one else who was there to buy them, and neither Mr. Smith nor any one else could have them without buying them. He proposed passing a resolution giving Mr. Smith the bonds as soon as he bought them.

Mr. Smith said that he had not desired pressing the resolution to a vote. He had assurance from the board and that was sufficient guarantee for him that the bonds were there, and a sufficiency to pay the balance.

After some further discussion the resolution, on the suggestion of Mr. Smith, was withdrawn.

General Manager Tobey reported that the manufacturers of Auburndale were making strenuous efforts to secure gas. A little difficulty had been experienced in securing data regarding the amount of fuel used. The income from the factories as shown by the figures would be very considerable.

Mr. Backus desired to know if the board of trustees had power to supply gas to a corporation outside the city limits.

President Parsons stated that the board had such power, and he had in his possession a letter from the city solicitor to that effect.

Dr. Jones suggested that the matter be referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Brown did not see the necessity of sending it to the judiciary committee inasmuch as the city solicitor had already passed judgment upon it. He moved that it be referred to the committee on prices.

Mr. Greene supported this motion, and said it was the duty of the board to make prices before taking any further action.

After a lengthy discussion the matter was finally referred to the committee on prices, to report at next meeting, after which it will be referred to the city council for power to pipe outside the city limits.

Mr. Greene said that the delay in supplying Auburndale with gas was costing the board at least $1,000 every month. He did not see where the fault lay, but understood that all the manufacturers, Milburn and the rest, were anxious to secure the gas. It was urged upon the committee to fix prices as soon as possible, and report them, if it be necessary, at a special meeting.

Applications for gas were received from residents on Bush and St. Clair streets. On St. Clair street the line is ready. All that is necessary to do is to make connections. The Bush street people offer to advance the money for the construction of the line. In both cases the petitions were granted, and the superintendent will see that the people are supplied with gas as soon as possible.

After the transaction of some routine business, the board adjourned.

Judge Sala bound over Vandett, the horse thief, to the grand jury in the sum of $500 this afternoon.

A COLUMN OF QUIRKS.

McDonald's Integrity.

The following anecdote will serve at once to illustrate Mr. McDonald's integrity and the rigor with which he maintained himself clear of all semblance of anything not thoroughly honorable, says the Indianapolis News.

A bill was before the senate judiciary committee which Jay Gould was exceedingly anxious to defeat. He went to Washington to oppose it. Senator McDonald was a member of the committee, and one day when he returned home to his quiet rooms he found a small black-bearded man coiled up in one of his easiest chairs in front of the open fire. The visitor was very cool—in fact, so very cool that the senator stood in an interrogative attitude, as if he intended to make the interview a very short one. The visitor said:

"You are Senator McDonald, I presume?"

"I am," was the reply.

"My name is Jay Gould of New York," said the visitor.

McDonald bowed stiffly without saying a word.

"I have called upon you," said Mr. Gould, "to talk to you about my interests, which, I assure you, are heavy ones. I am much interested in the legislation now pending before your committee. I have come to see you about it.

The tone and manner of Gould was very offensive to the senator. He said:

"Sir, you cannot see nor talk to me upon the subject of the Union Pacific interests except in the judiciary committee room and before the committee."

Gould laughed very impatiently at this, as if he did not believe a word that the senator was saying. He began to talk very rapidly, but before he had uttered a half-dozen sentences McDonald picked up his hat, saying:

"Mr. Gould I am going out of this room if I cannot stop you any other way. You should go, but I am not in the habit of ordering my callers out. If you do not go I shall be obliged to."

At this Gould went out and never again tried to come near McDonald. The rule of McDonald's senatorial life was not to permit lobbyists to talk to him in his rooms. if they had anything to say to him it was to be said in the committee room before the full committee.

Anecdote of Lincoln.

Mr. Chittenden tells an anecdote in his "Recollections of President Lincoln," which illustrates how ready President Lincoln was to obey orders. Mr. Chittenden had gone out to Fort Stevens, anticipating an attack on Washington from the confederate forces under General Early. As he entered the fort he was surprised to find there President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton.

A young colonel of artillery, the officer of the day, was in great distress because the president would expose himself. He had warned Mr. Lincoln that the confederate sharp-shooters had recognized him and were firing at him, and a soldier near him had just fallen with a broken thigh. The officer asked Mr. Chittenden's advice, saying that the president was in great danger.

"What would you do with me under similar circumstances?" asked Mr. Chittenden.

"I would civilly ask you to take a position where you were not exposed."

"And if I refused to obey?"

"I would send a sergeant and a file of men and make you obey."

"Then treat the president as you would me or any civilian."

"I dare not. He is my superior officer; I have taken an oath to obey his orders."

"He has given you no orders. Follow my advice and you will not regret it."

"I will," said the officer. "I may as well die for one thing as another. If he were shot I should hold myself responsible."

He walked to where the president stood. "Mr. President," he said, "you are standing within range of 500 rifles. Please come down to a safer place. If you do not, it will be my duty to call a file of men and make you."

"And you would do right, my boy," said the president, coming down at once. "You are in command of this fort. I should be the last man to set an example of disobedience."

The president was conducted to a place where the view was less extended, but where there was almost no exposure."

It was when I first went on the stage that I had my funniest experience, said Neil Burgess. We were then playing around in small towns and I was fired on, as we call it, to "hold the stage" while the carpenters set the next scene.

My part was a small one and mainly consisted of explaining some of the characters in the play, from which remarks the actors came on and took their cues.

On this particular night I had finished my allotted speech and waited vainly for the appearance of the men to follow me. No one came. I walked nervously to the left wing and peered into the first entrance, but not a soul was to be seen. I walked to the right and glanced up and down, but not even a stage hand was in sight. I knew very little of the farce and what to do I didn't know, so I marched back and forth on the stage with tragic gestures, muttering a few words now and then as if to give the appearance of reality to my performance, but the gallery gods "were on to me" and manifested the scene by cat-calls, and various things, such as, "It's about time you went off." "Oh, you'll be sorry for this when you get sober," etc.

Finally, after what seemed hours, but which was in reality only a few moments, the players appeared, the scene went on and I made my escape.

It seems that the trap door behind the scenes had been left open by mistake and one of the young women had fallen through.

She fell on some soft stuff and was not injured, but everybody, including the stage hand, had run down stairs to see her, forgetting all about me and that I was holding the stage.

Postponed.

John G. Shields of Colorado Springs was at the Richelieu yesterday, says the Chicago News. "I saw a funny thing out at our place just before I left home," he said. "A little colored Baptist minister was baptising a number of converts in his church. A tank had been built in the church and the work of construction had been too fast to warrant its security. The little minister seized a great big colored woman by the waist and she jumped heavily into the tank. There was a crash, a yell, and the old lady went feet first through the bottom. She did not seem to realize the situation and frantically yelled out to the little minister who was attempting to release her: "Foh Gawd's sake, dis yer sin done got me by de laigs. Pray foh me, frens, pray foh me.'

"Several stalwart members of the congregation released her, and the baptism of the other converts was postponed until the tank could be repaired.

Desk Room One.

The big office buildings down town are quite frequently the scene of humorous episodes. The other day a citizen of Western Pennsylvania stepped into the main entrance of Aldrich Court and asked a man in uniform for the "proprietor."

"W-h-at?" inquired the sub-assistant janitor.

"I want to see the proprietor," said the stalwart Pennsylvanian.

"The proprietor of what?"

"The place—this building—the man who occupies it. This is No. 45 Broadway?"

"There are 500 men who occupy this building," said the young man in uniform.

"Well, I—I want to see—here it is," pulling a slip of newspaper from his pocket-book; "I want to see the man who put this piece in the paper."

It was the advertisement of a tenant on the ninth floor. The man was promptly sent up.—N. Y. Herald.

No Time for Joking.

She was kind hearted but not practical, and when the man applied at her door for assistance, said with earnestness: "Take heart, my poor fellow, take heart.

Drawing himself up to a height that seemed to endanger the stitching in some of his patches, he said: "Madam, it's no time for jokin'. My appearance ort to be nuff ter tell yer that I'm puffickly willing to take heart, liver, or anything else that comes handy."—Washington Post.

M. Felix Dele

The Bee.

BY THE TOLEDO BEE CO

ELMER WHITE, G. G HADLEY, F. P. CHAPIN

ESTABLISHED 1876.

ONLY 14 years old, and the leading paper of Northwestern Ohio. It is the pioneer low priced paper, is *always* for the people and is read by the great masses. For these reasons THE BEE has always enjoyed the largest circulation, and is consequently the best advertising medium.

OFFICE 136 AND 138 ST. CLAIR ST

THE BEE is regularly placed on file and may be seen at the BEE'S New York Office, Room 236 Potter Building, opposite Postoffice, New York City.

TOLEDO, OHIO, JULY 7, 1891.

LUCAS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

At a meeting of the Lucas County Central committee, held Friday afternoon, July 3, it was determined to hold the election for delegates to the state convention under the primary system.

The apportionment of delegates was made as follows:

	Delegates.
First Ward	2
Second Ward	1
Third Ward	1
Fourth Ward	1
Fifth Ward	1
Sixth Ward and Oregon township	1
Seventh Ward	2
Eight ward	2
Ninth Ward	1
Washington, Adams and Sylvania townships	1
Richfield, Spencer, Swanton, Monclova and Springfield	1
Maumee, Waterville, Whitehouse, Waynesfield and Providence	1
Total	15

The primaries will be held on Saturday, July 11, between the hours of 4 and 8 p. m.

WILLIAM BEATTY, Chairman pro tem.

F. T. VAN FLEET, Secretary.

Toledo, July 6, 1891.

McKINLEYISM will be on trial for its life in Ohio this year, and the democratic party will prosecute the case.

SENATOR PALMER of Illinois will stump Iowa for Boies and democracy. There is good vice-presidential timber in the gallant old general yet.

THE Cleveland World says: "We sincerely believe in repudiating any man or methods that have a tendency to injure the republican party." Is this jab at Foraker, Sherman or Halstead?

GROVER CLEVELAND spent the Fourth at Buttermilk bay. It is now in order for those "organs" which worry so much over Mr. Cleveland's future to announce that this is an artful dodge of his to capture prohibition votes.

THE Dayton Journal remarks that "McKinley's campaign is flashing up all over the state like tinder struck by lightning." The chances are, however, that the major's campaign will end with a flash in the pan. A tin pan at that.

THERE is not now a single ex-vice president of the United States living. Hannibal Hamlin, the first vice president of the republican party, was the last to pass away. There are but two surviving ex-presidents: Hayes and Cleveland.

THE democratic state convention has but two duties to perform. Preserve party unity, which is greater than the ambitions of men, and adopt a platform in line with democratic principles. No one need fear the result if these most imperative duties are well performed.

IT took 1,600 tons of coal and cost this government $25,000 to return the Itata to San Diego harbor, after her elopement with a deputy United States marshal. And she managed to shunt her cargo of ammunition from under the nose of the Charleston after all.

WHAT has Minister Douglass to say in answer to the charges of cowardice made against him by the mayor of Port-au-Prince? What has President Harrison to say for Minister Douglass? Or is this administration's policy of silence under disgraceful accusations to be further exemplified?

NATURE has gone into the business of manufacturing southern outrages. Louisiana, in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, has been swept by a fearful cyclone, and the artesian water supply of New Orleans is giving out because the wells are mysteriously drying up. Now see what comes of not passing the Force bill!

THE fields of Northwestern Ohio are to-day growing the most bounteous crops of a decade. If the inhabitants of this garden spot were not taxridden, the greatest prosperity would be in store for them. Still we are a reasoning people and knowing the tax imposers will spot them. This section of Ohio may be counted for lower taxes and democracy, at all events.

HON. J. H. BRIGHAM of Ohio has been appointed to go to the Wind River country and negotiate a treaty with the Shoshone Indians. It seems to be the intention of the government to get rid of all the troublesome Ohio republicans. Mr. Brigham will probably negotiate the treaty as well as anybody could, and will flourish in the Wind River country. The climate there will certainly be congenial to him unless the name is a misnomer.

BANK EXAMINER DREW explains that he made his report out with omissions, meaning to change it later, but forgot to rectify "the accident." The slippery memory plea is thus offered a second time in a grave matter, where trifling excuses are themselves crimes. One is reminded of the little girl who answered her teacher's suggestion that she had a poor memory: "Yes, marm. But my forgettery is good." The forgettery of our present public officials is something phenomenal.

THE advices from Canton concerning the republican conference held there last week are interesting. The supporters of that party who have been so kindly anxious over the want of harmony in the democratic party in Ohio will now find other occupation at hand. They may proceed to worry over their own party affairs, and leave it to democrats to manage the democratic campaign for themselves. Unless all signs fail there will be some warm times in the republican camp in the near future.

THERE is a good deal of sameness in human nature, after all. The oppressed farmers who organized into alliances in Southern Minnesota and formed their own binding twine trust are reminded of this fact by a little late experience. They have been buying twine at a reduced price and congratulating themselves thereon, only to find that the alliance traders have swindled them worse than the wicked capitalists they had before traded with ever thought of doing. Cheap sisal twine colored to pass it off for pure manilla was the game, and the alliance traders are said to have cleared $15,000 off their horny-handed brothers.

SECRETARY TRACY orated at Owego, N. Y., on the Fourth. The following extract from his speech is respectfully recommended for study to Benjamin Harrison, Thomas B. Reed, George F. Hoar and other advocates of the Force bill, lost but not yet forgotten measure that it is:

To-day, as in 1789, the states exercise the most important functions of domestic government. These rights must be preserved in all their constitutional vigor. We belong to a republic, but it is a federal republic, and in its federal principle of the union of all, combined with local self-government for each, lies the magic of its success.

THE funds of the soldiers' home at Grand Rapids, Mich., wasted and misappropriated, and the board of managers scored therefor by an investigating committee, is one of the latest sensations. Gen. R. A. Alger is one of this board, and the excuse that he had given no personal attention to its work is no excuse at all. Ignorance of the affairs of an institution on the part of a trustee is only in degree less criminal than deliberate connivance in fraud. If Gen. Alger had no intention to act as trustee he should not have taken the office. To gain a little more political prestige is a motive that will not excuse him for the neglect with which he must now stand charged.

THE editor of the Philadelphia Ledger has made a statement concerning the confession of ex-Treasurer Bardsley which is locked up in the Ledger office. The confession is not a confession, says Editor McKean. It is a "statement." The statement is an assault on the reputation of some other person or persons. Editor McKean decides the other person or persons is or are reputable, which he is sure Bardsley is not, and he declines to publish the document. This, as Mr. McKean claims, is the course any respectable newspaper manager would pursue with such a document. Unfortunately in this case the public believes the accusations made in this confession or statement, the word is immaterial, are against a high government official, and that the charges are suppressed because they cannot be refuted. The course pursued by the editor of the Ledger cannot be adversely criticised, but the decision to pursue it is very unfortunate for Postmaster General Wanamaker. If the postmaster general has nothing to conceal.

INGALLS must be excused if he continues to talk nonsense. It is a chronic malady with him, over which he has no control. He is very sorry for the democratic party now, because it will have a majority in the next house, and because it will have to deal with gigantic questions, such as the alliance demands, silver, tariff, and pension appropriations. The intimation of the ex-statesman is that these have come to be questions no party can handle successfully, and therefore it is better to be a minority party than to be in control of legislation. Were this true, the plain inference would be that the country was rushing to its destruction. These are great and pressing questions, and the outgoing congress made them as hard to deal with as possible. Dissatisfaction with the methods of the majority in that congress is the reason the people returned a majority of democrats to try their hand in the next congress. There is hard work ahead of the next house, but the trust of the people will not be betrayed, nor the duties laid upon their representatives shirked. The majority party in the Fifty-second congress will cheerfully tackle its work in good faith, and Mr. Ingalls' tears are wasted.

Farmers Should Ponder.

The total imports of foreign wool for the first four months of this year was 57,322,652 pounds, as against 28,324,856 pounds for the some period in 1890; being an increase, under the McKinley bill, of 27,997,776 The friends of the McKinley bill claimed that it would practically put an end to the importation of foreign wool, and that the demand for home grown wool would be immensely increased, and that there would be a corresponding advance in price. But the reverse has been the fact; the importations have increased and the price of domestic wool gone down from two to five cents a pound.

Farmers should ponder over this matter before voting for McKinley this fall.—Springfield Democrat.

Will Escape the Vengeance

If the world is really to come to an end in 1899, the people of the United States will do well to see to it that when the final day arrives this country shall be in the hands of a democratic administration. The conduct of the republicans in the last quarter of a century has been such that the vengeance of Heaven might fall on us all if we were to be caught with them on our hands in the great Tottenian collapse.—Courier Journal.

Hard to Understand.

It seems hard to understand why it is that the American public must pay millions of money annually in order that her most ingenious workmen may learn the art of putting the palm oil and tin on sheet iron.—There is something curious about it.—Youngstown Vindicator.

Will Be Victorious.

If the Ohio democrats will accept that offer made by McKinley to fight the campaign on the lines of protection as laid down by the McKinley bill and defended by that gentleman they will reap the fruits of their courage in a victory which will do much to determine the question of tariff bounties.—Chicago Times.

Just the Country.

If there is a second Waterloo in store for the Napoleon of the tariff, he can migrate to China, where "infant industries" in cotton manufacture have just been established. It may be just the country to take up enthusiastically the McKinley idea.—Boston Globe.

The Kaiser's Outing.

The Emperor of Germany has been received with all of royalty's pomp in England. All the diplomats are speculating upon what the visit means, but it is probably only an outing to see his grandmother and to attend the wedding of his cousin.—Massillonian.

High Tax Headquarters.

Philadelphia is the headquarters of the high tariff taxers. It boasts of 160 millionaires whose dinner pails have been filled by protection to the most handsome extent of $400,000,000, or $2,500,000 per pail! Hurrah for McKinley!—Wheeling Register.

Matthew Stanly Quay.

He bargained away the fair selection bill in the senate to preserve personal friendships formed in a poker club. A politician of his kidney is not a man who should be tolerated in a prominent post in the republican organization.—Times-Star.

May Run Next Year.

Mr. Blaine is taking long daily walks at Bar Harbor. It is said he walks painfully and feebly; but Benjamin Harrison is terribly afraid he will run next year.—Newark Advocate.

All That Was Left.

President Harrison spent a quiet day on the Fourth, all that was left in the treasury.—N. Y. World.

TWISTING THE SCREW.

The Great Tin Soldier Must Bow Down to Benson.

A Foraker Executive Committee to be Selected in Columbus at the Meeting on July 8.

CANTON, July 7.—Little by little the details of the conference of the republican candidates, held in this city the early part of last week, are coming out, and there are a few things showing the ugly condition of affairs in the state central committee.

The enforced rejection of Joe Smith as secretary of the committee has created a bitter feeling and it will be a very difficult matter for the gentlemen intimately connected with the campaign to run a strictly harmonious machine from now until November.

The conference was attended by all of the candidates except Williams for judge and Gen. Harris, the alleged farmer, for lieutenant governor.

Gen. Harris, who secured his nomination in obedience to the demands for a farmer candidate, was detained, it was said, on account of sickness. Some of the republicans who know that he is not a practical farmer were uncharitable enough to suggest that he paid a visit to his farm, endeavored to demonstrate his ability as an agriculturist, but not being used to the exertion it proved too much for him and he was compelled to lay up a few days for repairs.

Be that as it may, it is known that the meeting of the candidates was not a success as a harmonious gathering. The question of naming the persons who are to compose the state executive committee was canvassed, as was also the secretaryship.

Chairman Hahn claimed the right to name his own secretary, but Mr. Richards, the candidate for attorney-general, and other friends of Foraker demanded that this should be left to the majority of the candidates or the state central committee.

McKinley refused to interfere in the matter and to this extent declined to back up his chairman. After McKinley's declination to take a hand in the secretaryship squabble, Chairman Hahn endeavored to take the bit in his teeth and rule out both the gubernatorial candidate and ex Gov. Forsker by making the appointment to suit himself, but this was strenuously objected to by the major, who now recognizes his dependence on Foraker and is willing at any time to bend his knee to the ex governor, and the latter will unquestionably dictate the majority of the state executive committee, thereby conducting a campaign with a very large Foraker attachment.

It is now said McKinley regrets that he selected Mr. Hahn as his manager in the campaign, but he is unable to make a change. There is already a breech between the candidate and the chairman because McKinley yielded to the opposition in the case of Smith, and it is likely to widen, promising no end of trouble.

It is now stated that Mr. Hahn had a very narrow escape at Columbus when the new state central committee met in that city on the day of the convention. The hour for that meeting was 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and there were only 11 members present.

In the absence of the other gentlemen they proceeded to elect Mr. Hahn, who then demanded that Joe F. Smith be immediately selected as secretary. The 11 committeemen feared this would not work and declined to proceed further. When the other members heard what had been done they raised a great howl, and had it not been for the solicitations of some of the candidates they would have called another meeting and taken steps to displace the chairman selected by the eleven men at the dictation of Major McKinley.

Before leaving here the majority of the candidates agreed that W. S. Matthews should be made the secretary, but this was done against the protest of the chairman, who desired the selection of some of his personal and political friends for the place.

When his names in the matter were disregarded he concluded to make the best of the matter and went to Columbus, where he had a lengthy conference with the coming secretary, endeavoring to make it appear that it was through his influence Matthews was selected. The central committee will meet in Columbus on the 8th, ratify the nomination of Mr. Matthews for secretary and then proceed to select a strong Foraker executive committee, notwithstanding this is against the wishes of McKinley, who is powerless to proceed for fear of offending "Little Breeches," of Cincinnati.

HAD A CLOSE SHAVE.

Indians Shoot the Mustache Off a Pursuer.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., July 7.—Constable John Powers, Sam Gunn and a Mr. McCoy went out on the Mojave desert, near Cayotes Holes, on July 3, to arrest some Indians charged with firing a haystack.

The party was ambushed by the Indians, and Powers and McCoy were killed. Gunn escaped, but he had a close call, his mustache being shot off.

Two of the attacking Indians were also killed. Gunn rode to the south fork of the Kern river for help. Twelve men started out with him to chase the Indians. The Indians are well armed and mounted, and it is feared more blood will be spilled.

ELECTRIC CARS COLLIDE.

A Bad Smash-Up in Pittsburg To-Day.

Several Passengers Seriously Injured —Both Motor Men Placed Under Arrest.

PITTSBURG, July 7.—At 7:40 this morning car No 1 on the Atwood street electric road and car No. 61 on the Duquesne electric road, collided at the Forbes avenue and Atwood street crossing.

The cars crashed together at full speed. The Atwood street car was much the lighter, and with its 17 passengers was knocked over twenty feet from the crossing and thrown upon its side. The Duquesne car was also derailed and damaged.

John Hazlett, jr., the 14-year-old son of City Editor Hazlett, of the Leader, was standing on the front platform of the Atwood street car and was knocked, rolled and dragged several feet. His shoulders and limbs are terribly cut, and it is stated that the skull was badly fractured. It is believed that his injuries will prove fatal.

Mrs. D. F. Davies, of Fifth avenue, a passenger on the Atwood car, and Mrs. Wm. Nagle, a passenger on the Duquesne car, were also seriously bruised and cut. Several other persons were less seriously hurt.

Both of the motormen were arrested and locked up. The flagman at the crossing had signaled the Atwood street car to cross over. The Duquesne motorman paid no attention to the warning given him by the policeman and came ahead at full speed.

Is Not a Fire Bug.

If there is a Harrison boom in Indiana it is being well concealed. Whatever else may be said of the president, nobody can accuse him of incendiarism. He has not set the country afire.—St. Louis Republic.

Not in Vain.

If Rudini is saving for Italy the expense of a United States minister, his fuss about the New Orleans lynching will not have been altogether in vain.—Columbus Press.

The Winning Ticket.

A week from to-morrow the democratic state convention at Cleveland will nominate the ticket that will sweep Ohio from the river to the lake.—Columbus Post.

Its Highest Duty.

The highest duty of the democratic party at this particular time is to command success by deserving it.—Bucyrus Forum.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

August Gross, of Michigan, Wants to Blow Off His Head.

August Gross, aged about 55, hailing from Michigan, was seen in the neighborhood of Frank Tucker's place on Ontario street, several times this morning, acting very strangely. At about 11 o'clock he entered Tucker's place and took from his pocket a large revolver and attempted to shoot himself.

Mr. Tucker interfered, relieved him of the gun, and reported to police headquarters.

Chief O'Dwyer sent an officer after the man and he was brought to the station.

It seems that Mr. Gross is a farmer in Michigan, has a wife and three little children there, and a brother who keeps a grocery store on the east side, in this city.

The reason Gross gave for his attempt at suicide was that his wife was tired of him and had something to do with another man, and they could not live happily together. He was very nervous and much excited when taken in charge, and had been drinking. He will be cared for at the station until he recovers. Gross had about $100 with him when arrested.

NO TALK BUT BUSINESS.

Last Night's Session of the Councilmanic Board.

The Sanitary Fund in a Serious Condition—Report of the Board of Revision Filed—Other Business.

The session of the common council last evening was a remarkable one from the fact that a large schedule of business was disposed of without one word of discussion of any character except on a sidewalk resolution just before the board adjourned. There were several important measures, but all seemed satisfied and of one mind. During the evening there was presented to the board the report of the board of revision in the matter of Police Clerk Cook's embezzlement, which is printed elsewhere in the BEE.

All members were present soon after the opening except Messrs. Bay and Pheatt, Mr. Pheatt came in later, a short time before the adjournment.

The only new business of importance was introduced by Mr. Rutherford in the shape of two resolutions for new sewers, one in the alley north of South street, and the other in the alley north of Walbridge avenue.

Mr. Schmuhl presented a remonstrance against the improvement of Newberry street, which was referred to the street committee.

From the committee on judiciary a resolution was adopted to allow the city solicitor $25 for office rent for the year commencing April 1, 1891.

Ordinances were adopted to re-establish the grade of Collingwood avenue from Detroit avenue to the river, to grade Knower street, from Hicks to Junction, to grade Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, between Monroe and Jefferson, and directing the street commissioner to repair Summit avenue.

A resolution was adopted directing the city solicitor to initute proceedings to obtain possession for the city of the foot of Buffalo street, now occupied by the Pennsylvania Railroad company.

The city clerk was directed to advertise the petition for the vacation of part of Spellbusch avenue.

Resolutions were adopted for new sidewalks on Broadway, Hoag street and Cherry street.

Ordinances were adopted for new sewers in Wisconsin street from Junction avenue to Brown avenue, and in the alley east of Vermont avenue from Page street to Frederick street.

Schedules of bills were placed on the claim ordinance from the committees on printing, judiciary, streets, sidewalks and sewers.

The following important communication from Auditor Walker on the condition of the sanitary fund was read, but no action taken:

To the Honorable Common Council:

Gentlemen—I beg leave to call your attention to the state of the sanitary fund. The probable receipt and expenditures, after having obtained advances from the June collection of taxes to the amount of $2,000, to pay the June salaries of that department. I find a balance of but $144. Of this there are claims for May, on ordinance 92 to be introduced this evening of $67.46, having less than $100 to the credit of the fund. We cannot expect over $4,500 more from June taxes. Hence we have but $4,600 to meet all expenses of the health department for the balance of the year, six months. The present salary schedule amounts to $1,861.64 per month, and the ordinary expenses of the department, say $50 per month, from June 1, seven months, $350. It will be seen from the funds in sight will pay but little over two months' expenses, with all the other departments in close quarters. And as the levy for sanitary purposes for 1892 is little better (if any) it is a serious matter for consideration at this time. The monthly salary schedule of the health department is as fellows: Health officer, $100; meat inspector, $100; chemist, $41 67; four physicians, $16 each; two physicians, at $25; one sergeant of police at $75; six policemen at $66 66 each; two policemen at $60 each, and a garbage collector at $858.33 per month; total, $1,861.64. W. T. WALKER, Auditor.

A communication was presented from City Solicitor Read regarding the new statute requiring assessments for the opening and widening of streets to be according to benefits. He recommended that a form of petition be adopted for use in all such cases. The matter was referred to the committee on streets.

The contract for the publication of the regularly printing at 8 cents per square of 240 ems, was confirmed.

The contract for the publication of the alternate advertising in the Blade at 25 cents per square, was unanimously rejected, on motion of Mr. Coleman, seconded by Mr. Schmuhl. The clerk was ordered to readvertise for bids for this printing.

A resolution from Mr. Swain directing the clerk to advertise for bids for collecting and disposing of the city garbage for one year was adopted. On motion of Mr. Morganthaler it was afterwards reconsidered and referred to the health department.

All matters from the board of aldermen were adopted without discussion, except a resolution for a sidewalk on Short street. Mr. Gill had this referred back to the committee, but on motion of Mr. Caldwell it was reconsidered, and after a lively personal tilt between the two members from the Sixth, it was adopted.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

The American people have always had a warm place for their statesman in their hearts. His integrity was unimpeachable and his abilities of a high order.—Rochester Herald.

Mr. Hamlin's death is a forcible reminder that the era of war and slavery politics has passed away. He made an honorable record and his name will fill a creditable place in our national annals.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

A venerable and widely honored man has departed. Hannibal Hamlin was never a very familiar figure; yet his name has been almost a household word for nearly a third of a century. His youth and prime were useful and honorable, and honor has been the award of his ripened years.—Syracuse Herald.

While only a star of lesser magnitude in the second great American conflict, Hannibal Hamlin has this point in common with those planetary suns of the first conflict, Adams and Jefferson, that he rounded off his life, spent in the service of his country, as they did theirs, on that country's Independence Day.—N. Y. World.

He was faithful to every trust and although not a man of extraordinary ability—his early education was slight—he did much for the country he loved. It is the opinion of Mr. Blaine that "in strong common sense, in sagacity and sound judgment, in rugged integrity of character, Mr. Hamlin had no superior among public men."—Rochester Post Express.

Hannibal Hamlin will be remembered not as a great man but as a good man. He dazzled no one with tricks of oratory, he did not seek notoriety, he never scandalized the country by engaging in corrupt enterprises, he saw no party advantage in stirring up strife and he had no use for any of the arts of the demagogue. He was dignified, able, patriotic and clean-handed.—Chicago Herald.

In all essential points his character was cast in the same heroic mould as that from which came the men who founded this republic, and whose work we were celebrating when he died. His memory will always be a fragrant one, and the historian will place his name high up among those of the men who, in their several epochs, have most sprinklingly shown the finest fibre of American patriotism.—Boston Globe.

It Didn't Please Pa.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 7.—Miss Kate Mangan, daughter of Mayor Mangan, at Frankfort, and W. A. Wiard, a traveling salesman, were privately married at the Broadway Baptist church yesterday morning.

The marriage was in direct opposition, it is understood, to the wishes of the bride's parents. Miss Mangan left the parental roof, saying that she was going to visit a young friend. Instead, however, she went quickly to the depot, where she was joined by her lover. The couple are now at the Fifth avenue hotel awaiting the paternal forgiveness.

Will Avoid Accidents.

LONDON, July 7.—The Brighton railway company, in consequence of the recent Norwood accident, has decided to rebuild 30 of its bridges.

LOCAL LABOR NEWS.

Official Announcement of the General Assembly.

The Builders' Council Indorse the Printers—Early Closing Movement a Success—Important Meetings Last Evening.

The following official announcement is made that the next general assembly of the Knights of Labor will be held in this city November 10:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 4, 1891.

MRS. A. P. STEVENS, Lock Drawer 132, Toledo, O:

DEAR SISTER: I am directed to say that the general assembly will hold its next regular session in the city of Toledo, Ohio, commencing Tuesday, November 10, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m.

You are specially requested to get me the hotel rates, also the name and location of the hall in which we are to hold the session.

I desire this as quickly as possible, so I may have circulars prepared to send to the state and district assemblies with the notice of election.

With best wishes I am fraternally yours,
M. W. HAYES, G. S. T.

The regular meetings will be held in K. of L. (Walbridge) Hall, and the public meetings at Memorial Hall.

Last evening the Builders' Trade council endorsed the printers' strike in the following set of resolutions:

WHEREAS, Toledo Typographical Union, No. 63, has engaged in a war for the rights of the members, with a company that has disregarded the rights of its employes, be it

Resolved, That the Federated Builders' Trade council unanimously indorse the action that has been taken by the Central Labor union, on this matter, and that we pledge ourselves to use every effort in our power to make the fight of the printers a success, and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates to the council be instructed to inform the various local unions attached hereto, that it will be wise and proper for its memberships to patronize only such stores as recognize our rights, and that these rights are not being and have not been recognized by the corporation against which the union is now making this fight.

The following were admitted from the Carpenters' Union No. 25: Julius Peterson, Frank Schofield, E. C. McBride, W. H. Possiend.

The early closing movement has so far proved an unanticipated success. Every store, jewelers, gents' furnishing, clothiers, boots and shoes, all were closed last evening at 6:30 excepting four. It is the purpose of the joint committee from the Central Labor union to call upon these four this afternoon, and shoul refusal be still made, it is proposed to take such steps as must inevitably result in bringing the storekeepers to a sense of what is excepted from them under the circumstances.

A special meeting of the Clerks' Protective union will be held Thursday evening, when the revised list of those who have indorsed the movements will be prepared for publication.

Last evening the Boss Barbers' Protective Association held a regular meeting at Beck's barber shop, and the matter of closing was discussed at great length. It was finally left to the option of the different bosses as to the hour of closing, though the general sentiment seemed to be in favor of living up to the rules of the union, and this undoubtedly will be done.

The standing committee on constitution and by-laws reported that all the documents of the association had been lost in the Wade fire, and it was necessary for the constitution and by-laws to be rewritten. It appears that the printing of the documents had been given to the Wade people, and went up in the recent fire. This committee will report at a special meeting to be held two weeks hence at Bowers' barber shop.

The Metal Polishers' union held a somewhat interesting meeting last night, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, John F. Garity; vice president, Michael Hackett; recording secretary, Wm. J. McNamar; treasurer, A. Mulheison, trustees, Rufus Young, Gus Schlagel, Edward Montgomery, George Wells; delegates to the Central Labor union for the same organization, W. J. McNamar, John F. Garity, H. Young, E. J. McIntyre, A. Garwood and T. J. Carr.

The early closing movement of the clerks was indorsed, and the position of the strikers on the Blade Printing & Paper Co. was also indorsed. The boycott on this institution and also on the Lozier & Yost was sustained.

The Cigar Makers' union held its regular meeting last night and elected the following officers: President, William Gray; vice president, Mike Steimassak; financial and corresponding secretary, Julius Geleerd; treasurer, Jacob Freeman; sergeant, at-arms Barth; trustees, Eli B. Shiffert, Charles Sass, John Sattler; auditors, James Kerwin, John Sattler, Frank Sattler; financial committee, R. J. Roth, Herman Englander; delegate to international convention, Henry Recker; alternate, E. B. Shiffert.

The following resolution was also adopted:

The Cigarmakers' Union, No. 48, of Toledo, do hereby endorse the report of the Central Labor Union and will endeavor to do our utmost to help carry out the aim of the striking printers of the Toledo union.

It was also resolved to patronize only such stores as displayed the early closing sign.

SWINDLE IN THE ALLIANCE.

Minnesota Farmers Defrauded in the Purchase of Binding Twine.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., July 7.—There is every evicence of a ruction in the ranks of the farmer's alliance in southern Minnesota, owing, it is alleged, to the perpetration of an outrageous swindle by several of the leaders.

For a year or two now the members have been furnished through the alliance with farming implements, binding twine, etc., at a supposed reduction in price. The greatest saving was to be effected on the binding.

It is true that the twine has been supplied at a big reduction, but an investigation made by a suspicious alliance man has developed a startling and most barefaced swindle.

The alliance traders bought a cheap article of sisal twine and had it colored the color of pure manilla, the best twine in the market. The twine thus colored was branded manilla and sold for that article, giving the seller a very large margin.

It is stated that $15,000 has been made out of the swindle thus worked upon the unsuspecting purchasers. The farmers are very indignant, and there is a probability that the whole fabric of the alliance will succumb in the storm that has been raised.

AGAINST GOV. CAMPBELL.

Fulton County Delegates to the State Convention.

The Central Committee Appointed Men Who are Opposed to His Renomination.

WAUSEON, July 7.—(Special)—The democratic central committee yesterday appointed Dr. G. P. Campbell, J. C. Bollmeyer, editor of the Democratic Expositor, Robert Fowler and Michael Marzolf delegates to the state convention.

Campbell is uncompromisingly anti-Campbell, and while the others are not committed they will undoubtedly be for anybody but Campbell.

Licking County Election Board.

NEWARK, O., July 7.—Probate Judge Brister has appointed the Licking county election board as follows: Republicans, S. J. Davis, two years; W. A. Irvine, one year; Democrats, J. J. Tittl, Johnstown, two years; A. H. Jones, Granville, one year.

COMMON SENSE QUESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR: What can republicans say of the summing up of the Bardsley-Keystone bank business? It is getting to be an every day occurrence for the administration embezzlers and other criminals to come in surrounded by their co-workers in villainy and play upon the court with the plea of guilty to one of several indictments and thus shorten the sentence—but in this instance the bad-brother-Bardsley will be compelled to "C-o-o-k" in the eastern penitentiary of Pennsylvania for only a small share of the crimes committed by him and the crowd that were with him in the Keystone bank. It would be a bad thing for some of the heavy weights in that gang if Bardsley's solitary situation should scare out of him a statement of the real co-workers and thus include some of the white cravats of the cabinet and Matt Quay, with that nice fellow Dudley as the manipulator of the Harrison benefit fund.

What use finding fault with the increasing cost of maintaining the insane asylum, when, if you will investigate the real facts in connection with this matter, you will find that not in the insane asylum, but in all of our criminal prisons and poor houses the number of inmates are continually increasing under the republican rule and minor regulations of the piratical "protection policy for the past 30 years, and particularly during the past year in role of robbing 995 and enriching, say 10, truly a magnificent machine for the manufacture of criminals and lunatics.

How do you like the arming of colored tramps and vags from the "white wash" with Winchester rifles to shoot the starved miners and their families who are subjected to the most servile slavery by the moneyed monarchs, who discount any vice swamp slave owner of forty years ago?

Why don't you investigate in earnest the Keystone bank business and trot out some more recruits to the solitary cells of the eastern penitentiary, or are you going to select only a few as scape-goats out of the big band of bad ones, just to keep the B's in mind? As far back as the days of badness among the Blaine's-Babcock's of which General McDonald talks. Are you really in earnest or are you fixing a coat of white-wash for the whole tribe of saintly sinners, chiefly interested in the distribution of the Bardsley—Keystone bank boodle—such as the incumbents of the presidential chair and postoffice cabinet corner.

Now what can we reasonably expect soon to hear and see from this gang who are trying to McKinleyize this country. Since the first of this month the enormous importations of tin have ceased and can't we reasonably expect to see and hear the talk of and the statements through the protection papers how large the importations were during the three months ending July 1, 1891, as we have for the three months ending April 1, 1891; but nothing is said as to the nature of the importations, not a word on sugar or tin—how soon can we reasonably expect to see some of this imported Welsh tin made into badges for your front ornamentation and hear that it is some of the McKinley tin, made in the McKinley mythical manufactories of the United States. Now watch out and see.

And still the financial hurricane is going on at an increased speed, and we see old Baltimore concerns come down in the great crash caused by the unsettled state of business produced by the legislature of the last billion dollar congress outrage, and even the oldest and best of the solid old banking and business concerns collapse under the pressure of this party's acts, and still we have a gang that are not satisfied and want to fasten upon us another plague in the form of Bill McKinley as governor of Ohio. Can you gentlemen for one moment so far under-rate the honesty and intelligence of the voters of this state as for a moment to indulge in such a vain and foolish thought or hope?

How do you relish the stubborn statement that our country now—under this peculiar peculation, is subjected to over $17,000,000 more interest and pension expenses than we were in 1866—twenty-five years ago and one year after the close of the war, and the soldiers are most of them dead and sleeping quietly under the clods of the valley with the noble Douglas and Lincoln and the cruelly assassinated President Garfield, who wisely said we should only have such a system of tariff as would soon result in "free trade?"

Who do you now indorse, the idiot that has for years been claiming that addition of a tariff tax makes all kinds of goods cheaper, or the fellow who says that to take the tariff off sugar makes it cheaper, eh? What do you fellows say who now get 20 pounds in a dollar instead of 10 pounds, but look out on your tin cups and tin milk pans and woolen shirts and sheets?

Were the people of this country ever cursed with such an array of peculiar talent, seemingly determined in their attempt at the destruction of this once justly called free country. Cast your eye askance over the crowd, consisting in part of the following: James G. Blaine, Harrison, i. e., the little fellow who said one dollar a day was enough for a laboring man and who commanded a company of men in Indianapolis to shoot down laboring men who dared strike for higher wages in their employment as wage workers for a railroad company. And in addition to them you have Bardsley, Delamater, Dudley, Lemmon, Lucas, Marsh, Quay, Reed, Raum, Tanner and Foraker as financial and ballot-box engineers, and Harrison, Dudley and Quay as the three disgraces.

What will "tin-plate," farmers' binding-twine-candidate, "Bill McKinley," who is trying to try on Ripper Joe Foraker's old shoes, probably pay for votes this fall? Will he use his old Canton district pay-roll for a model in this campaign? and will he have tattood Jim Blaine out here again after he has so many unsavory, ungrateful things of him. Such, for instance, as that the McKinley bill was a disgrace to any country that adopted it. How would it do to trot out another "green turtle", Roman punch Lincoln-league lay out and bring Billy tin-plate down here for a special interview?

Won't some of you McKinley "pen" protectionists feel deeply disappointed in 1892 if you should not carry one of the new, ready-made-to-order states out west that you rushed so hastily through congress immediately after you inaugurated the little fellow of the white cravat that the colored community of Indiana paid such a special compliment a few days since? Where are you to find followers for the political funeral of these two funny fellows, "Billy" and "Benjamin?" You need not expect the colored community, nor the farmers, nor any wage worker, to act as a mourner at such a funeral.

Well, well! what trouble will come next! It seems Mr. Charlie Foster in the cash corner at Washington has concluded that a change of brine is called for in that department and some of the fellows who have been fingering the finances must take a walk—that is Tanner-ize, Raum-ize or be "C-o-o-k'd" out of the Foster corner of our little president's cabinet of cash. Mr. Charlie, it seems, occasionally indulges in brushing off a fly; good for Charlie, if you can't imitate Cæsar's wife entire, do the best you can in that direction!

Way is it, gentlemen, that there has been 639 more failures in business circles during the first six months of 1891 than during the portion of 1890, and the failures much larger in the aggregate this year than last. Now Mister-Tin-Plate-Tinker-Bill McKinley, what can we reasonably expect as a result from the same conditions during the last six months of this year when we think of the fact that your iniquitous "bill" has just taken effect and became law July 1, 1891.

What complaint can any of you make against Governor James E. Campbell—don't you endorse the attempt to bring scoundrels and criminals to justice? By the way I believe one Ripper—ripped Joe Foraker sounded the first blast of the republican "newgag" against our governor soon after the report of a committee of investigation of ballot-box badness reported in the case in such a manner as to cast a cloud over the fair fame of this fellow and now of course, Foraker is not for an honest man and consequently Joe can't endorse Governor Campbell—since that sniff he got of the day of judgment. And besides, Joe and "Bill-tin-plate" are convinced from every sign of the times there is being inaugurated the Campbellite revival that has occurred in the lifetime of that pair of jacks."

Why don't the chief muckee-muck and the one-all together loved and lovable, the head of the "Ohio Lincoln league," immediately put Carlo-F-o-s-t-e-r-out-Griffin into training for the vice-presidency in 1892? All that would be required in way of change of program would be to enlarge his hat and trousers and he would be an admirable candidate for vice-president under the candidate in '92, whether it be "little bennie" or "little tin-plate billy." Give the Toledo "booster" another check to pay for wind and you can see another "monkey-climbing feat," and the higher the monkey climbs the farther he will have to fall.

M. O. WAGGONER.

Toledo, O., July 7, 1891.

The Prince of Wales, it is said, is pecuniarily interested as a considerable stockholder in a large hotel in London.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FROM THE BRILLIANT CITY.

What the People of Findlay Find to Do.

More Law Suits Filed—A Conviction in the Morgan Case—Miscellaneous Mention.

FINDLAY, July 7—(Special).—The Agricultural society by nearly a unanimous vote decided on the purchase of the Hull tract of land on South Main street on the line of the Electric car line for the new fair grounds. The date for the fair has been decided to be on October 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. The new tract contains 77 acres, nicely situated, with a beautiful natural grove on the west side of it. The price for the tract was $10,500. Contracts for fitting up the grounds and the necessary buildings will be let at once, and some tall hustling will be done to have every thing in readiness for the coming exhibition. The crops in old Hancock are excellent and the fair should be the best ever held.

Stolen Team Found.

The team belonging to Emanuel Mogle, reported stolen a few days ago, was found southwest of McComb by Frank Brown near his residence. The team was found tied to a tree in the woods, the thieves having left it there. The wheels of the buggy had been exchanged for other ones.

Divorce Wanted.

Anna Ringi has filed a petition for a legal separation from her husband, Anthony Ringi, to whom she was married December 3, 1889. She claims cruel desertion and gross neglect as the cause for separation.

Another Fair Grounds Suit.

The Fisher heirs have begun suit in common pleas court against the agricultural society, the board of county commissioners, Auditor Metcalf, Treasurer Shaw and Oria A. Ballard. The plaintiffs ask to have the fund in the county treasury belonging to the agric

FOR THE TOILET

There is no more useful or elegant article than Ayer's Hair Vigor—the most popular and economical hair-dressing in the market. It causes the hair to grow abundantly and retain the beauty and texture of youth; prevents baldness, heals troublesome humors of the scalp and keeps it clean, cool, and healthy. Both ladies and gentlemen everywhere prefer Ayer's Hair Vigor to any other dressing for the hair. Mrs. Lydia O. E. Pitts- Ask For Moody, writes: "I Ayer's ton, Me., have used Hair Vigor for some time, and it has worked wonders for me. I was troubled with dandruff and falling hair, so that I was rapidly becoming bald; but since using the Vigor, my head is perfectly clear of dandruff, the hair has ceased coming out, and I now have a good growth, of the same color as when I was a young woman. I can heartily recommend the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor to any one suffering from dandruff or loss of hair."

Ayer's Hair Vigor

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27 Superior St. TOLEDO, O

REST.

[The following poem by the Rev. Father Ryan, the famous poet-priest, was the favorite poem of the late Sir John Macdonald.

My feet are wearied and my hands are tired,
My soul oppressed—
And I desire what I have long desired—
Rest—only rest.

'Tis hard to toil—when toil is almost vain
In barren ways:
'Tis hard to sow and never garner grain
In harvest days.

The burden of my days is hard to bear,
But God knows best:
And I have prayed—but vain has been my prayer
For rest—sweet rest.

'Tis hard to plant in spring and never reap
The autumn yield;
'Tis hard to till, and when tilled to weep
O'er fruitless field

And so I cry, a weak and human cry,
My heart oppressed;
And I sigh a weak and human sigh
For rest—for rest.

My way has wound across the desert years,
And cares infest
My path, and through the flowing of hot tears
I pine—for rest.

'Twas always so; when but a child I laid
On mother's breast
My wearied little head; e'en then I prayed
As now—for rest.

And I am restless still; 'twill soon be o'er;
For, down the west
Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore
Where I shall rest.

BEESWAX.

A temperature of 112 degrees has caused the destruction by fire of 10,000 acres of grain in California.

High explosives are to be fired by the army, which will make experiments with all the dangerous compounds.

The venerable Bishop Crowther, one of the best known missionaries in Africa, was born a savage in Guinea.

A southerner has offered to return to Gen. Isaac Burrell, of Massachusetts, the sword which he was forced to yield at Galveston in 1862.

The mineral production of Canada in 1890 reached the value of $19,000,000. Of the metals, nickel was the most valuable, yielding $1,230,000.

Heinrich Schmilinski, the greatest millionaire of Hamburg, has decided to leave his immense fortune to build an asylum for unmarried women.

The wages of shop girls in London range from $35 to $40 a year in the poorest kind of shops, to $250 to $400 a year in the aristocratic establishments.

Goethe wrote Charlotte von Stein a thousand letters in ten years. When a man of letters goes in for the tender passion how he does squander his ink!

Onyx is in danger of losing its special value. Besides the great deposits discovered in Missouri extensive layers have been found in Smyth county, Virginia.

The Y. M. C. A.'s of the country now own property worth $12,250,000. One thousand and eighty-three persons are engaged as paid officials and there are 225,000 members.

One of the greatest obstacles to the settlement of vast regions in Africa has been the tsetse fly. Although harmless to man, all civilized animals die from its bite in two or three days.

The coroner of Yuba county, Cal., fined a corpse $50 for carrying concealed weapons, confiscated the pistol from deceased's pocket, and took for fees the remaining $55 of the $75 found on the remains.

With the idea of preserving the Gaelic language, the Duke of Atholes daughter is preparing for the instruction of the Gaels of Perthshire in reading, writing and speaking their native tongue.

Foreign papers announce that an engagement has been arranged between the young king of Servia and Princess Xenia, the daughter of the prince of Montenegro. The young lady is only 11 years old.

Two Frenchmen recently swindled a German merchant by representing to him that they wanted a cloth made to cover the Eiffel tower in winter, and as a guarantee of good faith had him to pay them $1,200.

Ornithologists tell us that when feeding the stride of the ostrich is from twenty to twenty-two inches; when walking, but not feeding, 26 inches, and when terrified 11½ to 14 feet, or at the rate of 25 miles an hour.

The quen regent of the Netherlands and her daughter declined the offer of a public reception during their recent visit to Amsterdam. They requested the city officials to use the money collected for the reception in feeding the poor.

A new petroleum-burning boat was tried near Berlin with a four horse-power engine, which went from six to eight miles an hour at an expense of 2 cents per horse-power per hour. The engine needs only one man to tend it, and he can also steer.

Constantinople has 50 newspapers; 19 of them are daily, 5 semi-weekly, 17 weekly, 3 semi-monthly, 8 monthly. In nationality 5 are Turkish, 7 Armenian, 8 Greek, 6 French, 2 French and English, 1 Italian, 2 Hebrew, 2 Bulgarian, 1 Arabian, 1 Persian, 1 German.

General Butler's wife was with him most of the time during the war, and he says: "Thus I had the advantage over most of my brother commanding generals in the field in having an adviser, conscientious and conservative, whose conclusions could always be trusted."

John Clark, of Pittsburg, is the richest colored man in Pennsylvania, if the assessors are correct. Twenty years ago he began life as a blacksmith, and has since then hammered out a $200,000 fortune. Clark solved his share in the negro problem by the simple remedy of hard work.

They break up jams of logs in the Androscoggin with dynamite. The charge is lashed to a long pole and forced through the boiling water. The jam leaves at once. Formerly men went out on the jam, but it was very dangerous work. Sometimes eight cartridges are exploded at once.

The Turkish army is reported to be in excellent condition. Nearly 600,000 repeating rifles are in the hands of the infantry. The artillery is furnished mainly by Krupp, and 49 regiments of cavalry, mostly raised in Asia, have been recently added.

A million men standing close together, each not occupying more than four square feet, could be placed on a patch but little more than a third of a square mile. A square mile will accommodate 7,965,000 men. At that rate the whole population of the United States would hardly cover nine miles square.

Gladstone is comparatively a poor man, and the occasional literary work he does for magazines periodicals is not the result of any desire to add to his established fame as a writer. He takes a very matter-of-fact view of such productions, reckoning them as valuable help to the liquidation of his heavy household expenses. For every article he writes he receives $1,000.

Prince Benjamin de Rohan, who has recently been distinguishing himself by driving a team of four horses up the flight of steps leading from the port of Monaco to the gardens of the palace for the sake of a wager, is not altogether unknown in New York, where five years ago he might have been seen eking out a miserable existance as a water in a Third avenue restaurant.

The existance of a cholera demon is still firmly credited in certain districts of India. A native in a village near Allahabad recently assured an inspector of police that the previous night his home had been visited by a cholera monster, with a head like a large earthen pot. He and his brother drove away the spirit with bamboo clubs, and fired a gun to complete its defeat, as the creature fears noise.

One of the principal features of the royal palace at Athens, where young Prince George of Greece makes his home with his parents, is the large gallery which has been fitted up as a skating rink. Both King George and Queen Olga are passionately fond of skating, and since snow and ice are practically unknown in Greece they have adopted this means of obtaining their favorite exercise.

Baron Alfred Rothschild during the past week entertained a number of distinguished people at a most unique private concert, at which Adelina Patti, Van Dyck, the fashionable tenor, Maurel and Lassalle, Edouard de Reszke, Wolff, the violinist, and Hollman, the 'cellist, contributed to the fund of enjoyment. It is estimated that the artists' services alone cost the baron over $5,000 for the evening's entertainment.

The longest sleeping-car run in the world is doubtless that on the Canadian Pacific railway, from Montreal to Vancouver, 2,905 miles. If the Canadian Pacific were desirous of increasing this remarkable run, it could easily extend it to 3,077 miles by starting its cars at Quebec, or could make the mileage still more extraordinary by adding 481 miles, and commencing it at St. John, N. B., 3,385 miles over its own line from Vancouver.

COOK'S EMBEZZLEMENT.

The Board of Revision Makes a Report.

Confirming the Worst Fears of the Public

As to the Amounts of His Stealings—The Books in Such Shape That the Exact Figures Will Never be Known.

The board of revision, consisting of Mayor Emmick, City Solicitor Read and President Hassenzahl, of the council, who conducted the investigation of ex-Police Clerk Cook's books, was presented to the council last night.

The document relates in full the results of this investigation, with dates and amounts, and shows a startling state of affairs. The books of this department were kept in a more careless manner than was ever suspected, and shows irregularities and misappropriation of funds amounting to $18,684.45. Besides this, there is evidence of greater irregularities, but owing to the muddled condition of the books it is impossible to fasten the exact amount. The report was listened to with great interest and placed on file, no action being taken last night. The board of revision will immediately devise a better system of bookkeeping for the police department. Following is the report in full:

The Report.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Toledo.

The board of revision of the city of Toledo beg leave to submit their report upon the investigation of irregularities in the office of the clerk of the police court in the city of Toledo under the administration of William H. Cook.

The board has been in continuous session since the second day of May, and has made examination of all books and reports of the department, and examined orally a large number of witnesses. On account of the peculiar manner in which the books have been kept, the numerous erasures and interlineations therein, and the absolute absence of checks or methods or comparison, the investigation has been attended with great labor and difficulty.

We find irregularities to have been numerous, and a definite statement of all cannot be made, if indeed, they could be ascertained. Among other things we call attention to the fact that while the statutes of the state require the police clerk to make returns under oath, monthly to the city auditor, and quarterly to the county auditor, of all cases tried, fines assessed and collected, etc., during the entire administration of W. H. Cook as police clerk, no report has ever been returned in accordance with law, in that none has been accompanied by such affidavit.

Again, while the statutes of the state since the 15th day of April, 18 8, have required all moneys collected in behalf of the city to be deposited daily, this requirement has not been followed, and deposits have been at irregular intervals.

Again, the police clerk has heretofore been permitted to

Indiscriminately Make Entries

Upon the court docket, as well as to change entries previously made by the court, and thereby it has been made extremely difficult for this board to ascertain all the entries that had been thus made or changed without authority.

This board has made a careful examination of every case pending in the police court, and the reports thereof, since the 7th day of February, 1888, up to and including the 30th day of April, 1891. We find that in various ways defalcation and misappropriation of funds are shown.

The Misappropriation of Funds Is Evidenced:

By erasures of entries in the court docket and in the court journal.

By official receipts of monies received by the clerk from the workhouse, where prisoners have been committed and their fines paid and no credit given.

By false reports of the amounts collected to the county and the city auditor.

By the non-mention of cases in the reports to the city and county auditors, which the docket and journal show to have been disposed of and fines paid.

By the differences in the amounts of cash bail put up, forfeited and credited.

By fraudulent vouchers filed with the county auditor upon which credits were taken for money not having been expended, and not having been turned in to the parties whose receipts were presented therefor.

By cases marked "committed," "fine remitted," or "sentence suspended," upon the docket and the journal where fines were in fact paid.

By entries upon the docket and journal showing monies received, in both city and state cases, in the month of April, 1891, of which no reports have been made.

By credits taken on the reports to the city auditor for witness fees in excess of the amount actually paid; and

By the testimony of a large number of witnesses under oath, including parties who have been arrested, tried and convicted in the police court and officers of the city of Toledo.

As further evidence of intention to defraud and attempts to cover up the same the board would call attention to the following:

Seventy cases where credits have been erased on the journal of the police court where the reports to the city auditor show fines to have been paid in the sum of ..... $ 532 20

Nine cases where credits have been erased on the journal of the police court where the reports to the county auditor show fines to have been paid in the sum of 179 60

Eleven cases marked "committed" but not received at the workhouse where reports to the auditors show fines to have been paid in the sum of 121 00

Thirteen cases where fines were collected after commitment, but not credited on police court books but re, orts to auditors show fines paid in the sum of 91 80

The board has not examined the report to the county auditor for the first quarter of the administration of Mr. Cook as clerk for the reason that the same cannot be found in the office of the county auditor, the present auditor testifying that it was filed during the term of his predecessor and had not come under his observation.

Statement of Misappropriations.

A tabulated statement of such misappropriation of funds as found by the board of revision is as follows:

Shown from examination of docket and journal in 88 cases	$ 882 50
Difference in bail forfeited and credited, 39 cases	513 33
Fraudulent voucher from retreat	360 00
Fraudulent voucher from Toledo Law association	400 00
Fraudulent voucher from police pension fund	39 32
Cases marked "committed"—not committed but fine paid in 21 cases	178 80
Committed—fine paid after commitment but not credited in 47 cases	401 70
False report to county auditor in 61 cases	668 00
False report to city auditor in 179 cases	1,4 5 20
Money collected and retained April, 1891, in 94 city cases	445 15
Money collected and retained April, 1891, in 33 state cases	1,147 80
Bail in the case of Ohio vs. Gradon	1,300 00
Credits on reports to the city auditor for witness fees not paid in 576 cases	666 30
Total misappropriation of fund in 1,159 cases	$8,6 8 50
From this fund there must be deducted witness fees paid in April unreported	$ 90 00
Leaving total defalcation	$8,398 50
To which the board adds:	
Cases marked "committed" but not received at the work house. Fines assessed amounting to	$ 840 20
Sundry, irregularities indicating falsification. Fines amounting to	767 25
Total irregularities	$10,145 95

Recommendations of the Board.

William H. Cook was appointed to fill a vacancy and assumed the duties of his office upon the 7th day of February, 1888, having given bond in the sum of $5,000. His term of office under this appointment expired on the 15th day of April, 1888, and having been elected at the preceding municipal election as his own successor (to fill unexpired term) he again assumed the duties of police clerk under another bond for a like penal sum. This term of office expiring on the 15th day of April 1889 and having been re-elected he again assumed the duties of police clerk, having given another bond in the same sum. The sureties on all of these bonds are George H. Ketcham, Patrick H. Domling, and Isaac N. Reed. The Board of Revision would recommend that the city solicitor be instructed to proceed at once to collect from said bondsmen, under the several bonds aforesaid, the amount due the City of Toledo thereon.

As noted before, the examination has been conduced with great difficulty, but the board has carefully investigated every irregularity that, from all the light obtainable, could be discovered. Subpoenas were issued for nearly three hundred witnesses, and although the chief of police and officers of the department were energetic in searching for the witnesses many were unable to be found.

The board has reported as defalcations only those cases wherein the evidence seems to them sufficiently strong to warrant the allegation that fraud has been practiced. It has not reported cases where seeming irregularities would indicate matters that should at least be explained, yet which diligent search has failed to produce any further light than that appearing upon the books themselves, and which is insufficient to charge irregularities other than those incident to an inefficient or loose system of keeping the books and records.

There has heretofore been no cash book, no record of cash received or expended, save as appears upon the journal of the court, in which erasures and interlineations are so frequent as to make an absolutely accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures impossible. Under the powers conferred by statute upon this board we shall at once devise a system (including a cash book, book for recording bails assessed, and other necessary records,) and require the same to be so kept that at any time an examination will show the exact status of this department of city government.

The expense of this investigation has been as follows:

Witness' fees	$ 38 00
Gas	4 93
Experts	480 00
Stenographer	267 68
Printing and sundries	6 00
Total	$776 61

Which has been audited and ordered paid by this board.

TOLEDO, June 27, 1891.

Respectfully submitted,

V. J. EMMICK,
P. HASSENZAHL, JR.,
W. H. A. READ,
Board of Revision of the City of Toledo.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Meeting Last Night—Another Book Change Proposed.

The regular meeting of the board of education was held last evening, with all members present.

Superintendent Compton being out of the city Principal Adams acted as secretary.

Superintendent of Buildings Conrad reported that complaints had been made to him that the Standard Oil company were erecting and filling oil tanks near the Segur avenue school building, and advised some action on the part of the board to remedy the nuisance.

After considerable discussion the matter was referred to the building committee and Mr Trost.

Mr. Conrad also urged the necessity of a new clock for the Central school building as the old one could not be repaired again. This matter was also referred to the building committee.

Truant Officer Disher's report for the month of May was read by Mr. Adams, as follows:

Visits and investigations	99
Pupils kept at home by parents	35
Pupils absent on account of sickness	19
Pupils sent to Lancaster	3
Pupils not attending, and strated	5
Shops and stores visited	19
Irregular pupils notified	25
Notices served	13
Truants returned	16
Visits to schools	25

Mr. Trost, of the text book committee, recommended a change in the music books, and read a letter from Prof. Ogden in reference to the change. Mr. Frusman, of Chicago, made a proposition from the firm of Ogden & Bennett that the first three grades be supplied with the first readers at 15 cents each; the third and fourth grades with the first readers of the "Normal Music Course" at 20 cents apiece, with the old books now in use, or 36 cents without exchange, for the fifth and sixth grades; the second readers at 25 cents with books now in use, or at a maximum price of 42 cents without exchange, and the firm would supply all indigent children with books, and take all the old ones off the dealers' hands.

After some discussion as to the merits of the readers, the matter was referred for consideration.

Mr. Zirwas introduced a resolution in regard to furnishing a janitor's building at the Ontario street school, and also the matter of enumerating the school census, the consideration being 2 cents a name the same as last year, and to be done at once.

Mr. Opitz reported a note of $372.23 due, which was ordered paid.

FARMER INGALLS ONCE MORE

He is Now Engaged in Pitying the Democrats,

Entirely Forgetful of the Fact That Some Republicans of His Intimate Acquaintance Need It More.

ATCHISON, Ks., July 7.—John J. Ingalls of Kansas, looking as robust as if he had never seen a sick day and as full of life and vigor as during his career in Washington, has arrived here. The ex-senator is on his way home, accompanied by his daughter, who has been attending school near Washington.

The Kansas statesman to a reporter expressed much sympathy for the democratic party and said he was sorry that such a great political organization would find itself confronted with so many delicate questions during the next session of congress.

"The democratic party is between the devil and the deep sea," said he, "and it is no enviable position. During the controversy of the next campaign it would be better if the democrats in the house were in the minority instead of in control as they will be. They will have to face such questions as, 'Shall we listen to the demands of the Farmers' Alliance?' 'What shall we do with silver?' 'Shall it be free trade or protection?' and one of the questions of great importance to them, 'What shall we do with the pension business?'

"No party can afford to antagonize the martial spirit of the land, and this will be a problem the democrats will be compelled to handle gently, but at the same time it must be considered and passed upon. All the appropriations must be made, and the pension bureau is on the list."

If the majority side of the house falters then it will have to steal its own thunder, as the party has already expressed itself about this subject. It can not talk one thing and do another. It is indeed unfortunate that the democrats should be in power in the next congress, because it would have much better for them to let the republicans handle the delicate questions; that is, delicate during an exciting political campaign.

"I do not care to predict results, but if there is a general feeling of prosperity throughout the country next year; if the prices of things are satisfactory to the the majority, and if the democratic party makes the blunders in congress it will be difficult to avoid, then it is easy to see which way the tide of feeling will go.

"Mr. Harrison, I believe, will be the choice of the next convention. His administration has been a most prosperous and satisfactory one, and everything points in his favor. Cleveland, I am almost certain, is the choice of the rank and file of the democratic party and will be the selection on the other side."

Mr. Ingalls laughingly says he is out of politics because he was put out. He has no regrets, however, as far as pecuniary wants are concerned, because he has had some most flattering offers to do literary work, and during the last thirty days has made enough money by lecturing to pay the salary of a United States senator for a year.

Bowling Green Notes.

BOWLING GREEN, O., July 7.—(Special)—The Gun club met on the Fourth and did some very nice shooting. They entertained some members of neighboring clubs.

A son of Jerard Repass came near losing both his eyes by the explosion of a firecracker.

A team ran away near Cygnet yesterday and several persons were injured. It is thought that Mrs. Shineberger sustained fatal injuries.

Next Saturday the democrats of Wood county meet at Bowling Green to select delegates to the state convention. Considerable interest is being taken in the matter, and a large attendance is looked for. There is some difference in opinion as to whether the delegates should be instructed or not. The matter will be decided by the convention.

Yellow Fever in Georgia.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., July 7.—The discovery of yellow fever in this city has caused much alarm.

Two unmistakable cases of the dread disease were reported on Friday last, but the authorities have taken remarkable precautions to keep the matter quiet, even threatening the correspondents with arrest in case they should communicate the fact to the outside world.

People are leaving the town by the score. They fear a general outbreak and are moving their families and taking everything with them for a prolonged stay.

He Did the Shooting.

MANSFIELD, O., July 7.—Thomas Rider, who has been under arrest since July 2 on suspicion of being one of the burglars who attempted to blow the safe at Carpenter's tannery, and who shot Officer Moser, was taken before the officer. He recognized the prisoner as the man who shot him. Rider is held for trial.

If you are tired taking the large, old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

A Small Fire.

NEW LISBON, O., July 7.—A small barn belonging to Lincoln Pike, just at the outskirts of town, was entirely consumed yesterday morning. The most valuable part of the contents was saved. It is thought that someone slept in the barn and by accident set fire to it. Loss, $800; partly covered by insurance.

A reasonable request—All we ask is one trial of Dr. Story's Five Minute Headache Cure. It never fails.

IN A CYCLONE'S GRASP.

Great Damage Caused in the South.

Many Persons are Reported Killed and Wounded.

List of the Dead—A Steamboat Badly Wrecked—The Story of the Storm in Detail.

BATON ROUGE, July 7.—A terrible cyclone struck this city a little after 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Passing from southwest to northeast it entered the city at the Garig brick yard, passed up through Catfishtown and struck the hill just to the east of Mr. John Johnson's residence. Its path continued in a northeasterly direction, crossing North Boulevard, a hundred yards to the east of the governor's mansion.

It then went north, striking the penitentiary building and the J. A. Dougherty residence on North street and thence beyond the city. The cyclone was 300 yards wide and careened along its course like a cannon ball, devastating as it went.

In the city no one was killed, though several persons were seriously injured. The state penitentiary is partially wrecked. Ten convicts were killed and 35 injured, five of these very dangerously. The following is a list of the dead:

Whites—Isaac McClelland of Calcasiu.

J. A. Waggoner of Claiborn.

Fred Cage of Ouachita.

James Vanmetter of Latchiches.

John Gibson and William Willo of Orleans.

Gibson was one of the Mealy murderers.

Colored—Nathan Chancey of East Falicitana.

Henry Calestin, Orleans.

Beauregard Hardon of Bossier.

Edward Buckner of Caddo.

The convicts were at work in the jeans pants factory, third story of the north wing, when the storm struck the building and entirely demolished the second and third stories.

There were others in the hospital on the second story, and it is a miracle that they escaped with their lives. Mr. John Rhodus, one of the guards, was sitting in a third story window opening to the south when he was blown out into the yard along with bricks and other debris. He escaped uninjured.

Ex Judge T. J. Ford was in the commissary on the first floor when the building collapsed. He says he got near a wall and stood still, muttering a prayer, as he felt that his hour had come. When the material's guilt failing he saw an opening and escaped on his hands and knees into the yard uninjured.

He immediately went to work to to save and assist others who were less fortunate. In addition to the north wing the cell building was unroofed and partially destroyed. The woman's ward was also unroofed. In the city fifty houses at least were unroofed or destroyed. Mr. J. H. Young and members of his family were seriously hurt by the collapse of their house on St. Charles street. Mrs. Cotton, son and two daughters, living in a brick house on Main street, opposite Mr. G. D. Waddill's, were injured in the falling of the building. Mrs. Cotton received a dangerous blow on the back of the head and also internal injuries, while one of the girls was cut on the limbs. Mrs. Cotton it is thought will recover. There were no others seriously hurt.

There were forty persons at work in the pants factory at the time of the crash, and of that number six were killed and twenty-two were wounded and horribly crushed. On the second story, or central floor, was the hospital, where twenty-six prisoners lay undergoing medical treatment, of which number four were killed and fourteen seriously if not fatally injured. The fire alarm was sounded and the entire fire department was summoned to the scene of the dreadful catastrophe, and, together with the citizens and prison officials, aided by the uninjured prisoners, worked vigorously for the rescue of the unfortunate souls who lay, some dead and others dying, confined under the great heap of debris that was thickly strewn over every quarter of the premises. Scenes of the greatest imaginable horror greeted the eye of those engaged in the rescuing work, and the pitiful wails and dead groans from the men buried out of sight by massive heaps of brick and mortar could be heard arising from every part of the wreck, imploring help, and altogether the scene was heartrending. The storm was attended by a most violent rain, in which the rescuers worked and toiled for several hours, or until both the living and the dead were extricated from the ruins. The wounded are:

From New Orleans, all white—Louis Clair, M J Finegan, Henry McKay, James Molio, John Duffy, John O'Leary, Charles Summerfield, L H Durley, James Vallare.

Colored from New Orleans—Jake Jones, Samuel Jackson, Maj White, William Gibson.

From the various other parishes—Joseph Powell, jr, C M Young, T B Stewart, Gus Block, A L Garnett, D A Campbell, J P Bolan, Felix Richards, Marion Perkins, Walter Douglas, John Foley, Frank Aaron, John Farland, Mellie O'Neal and Alexander Farrell, all white.

Colored—Oscar Phillips, William Perry, Henry Dorson, Borie Petterson, Robert Comeaux, Harrison Allen, William Scott.

Total wounded, 36. Of the number wounded about six are expected to die before night, and the recovery of several of the others is extremely doubtful. The total damage to the penitentiary buildings is estimated at $30,000.

The tow boat Smoky City was caught in a cyclone at 7.30 a. m., eight miles below Baton Rouge. The entire cabin was blown down. The escape of the crew from death was something wonderful, considering the fact that they were all asleep and that the greatest possible damage was done to the boat by the violence of the storm. No one was dangerously hurt. A negro fireman is missing. None of the officers were injured. The Smoky City was owned by Capt. S. S. Crump, of Pittsburg, and was commanded by Mr. T. C. McClure. The vessel arrived at this port a few days ago with a large tow of coal and was returning with a tow of empties when she met with the disaster.

Johnson, the colored fireman of Louisville, blown overboard and drowned.

The wounded are as follows:

Arthur Cheeris, deck hand (white), of Louisville, Ky., face and internally serious; sent to New Orleans on the Alton.

Harry Martin (white), of Pittsburg, Pa., assistant engineer; leg and ankle.

James Bardsley (white), of Louisville, Ky., steersman, arm and legs.

C. W. McBride (white), of Louisville, Ky., slight hands hurt, slight.

Pete Hass, second mate (white), of Pittsburg, head, slight.

Charles Dickson, fireman, hurt in neck.

Capt. McClure was cut and bruised about the body in several places, but not seriously.

DRS. FRANCE & OTTMAN'S 27TH VISIT.

Are You Afflicted With Any Kind of Chronic Disease.

Afflicted reader, we offer you health. We can cure you if it is in the range of human possibility; but, remember, chronic diseases are progressive—they thrive by neglect—therefore, do not procrastinate. The France Medical Institute's staff of physicians have been investigating and treating all forms of obscure, delicate chronic diseases for many years. During this time they have developed a system of treatment and discovered remedies with which they are able to cure, even after other remedies have been used in vain, obstinate, lingering maladies of both sexes. The first step towards a cure is a correct diagnosis. Their methods are based upon scientific principles, and are successful. Diagnosis is both a science and an art. Call before the disease has worked an irreparable injury. Consultation free at the France Medical Institute, Nos. 38 and 40 West Gay street Columbus, Ohio.—Ohio State Journal.

Drs. France and Ottman, formerly of New York, now of the France Medical and Surgical Institute, Columbus, Ohio, by request of many friends and patients, have decided to visit Toledo, Wednesday, July 8. Consultation and examination free and strictly confidential in the private parlor of the Burnett house from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. One day only.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK N.Y.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:

James Epps & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

PURIFIES AS WELL AS Beautifies THE SKIN. Dr. Gouraud's Oriental Cream

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of forty years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayer said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in the U. S., Canadas and Europe. FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

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WIRE SCREENS!

Are far in advance of all others in make durability. They are finished in hard or soft wood, any colored desired, with the best quality of shade cloth or hardware. Our screens slide like a sash, and may be used at top window as well as lower part. Do not disfigure your homes by cheaply made screens, but secure the best at

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406 SUMMIT STREET. PHONE 171

Salesman Wanted

On salary or commission to handle the new Chemical Liquid Court Plaster.

The greatest selling novelty ever produced; it relieves and quickly cures all ordinary cuts, burns, bruises and embrasures of the skin; 100 to 200 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $100 in 6 days; another $10 in two hours; we want one energetic general agent in each state and territory. For terms and particulars address, with stamp, EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO. LaCrosse, Wis.

STORAGE AND GENERAL TRUCKING.

Covered Vans for Furniture!

FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE

Delivered to and from Depots or any part of the City.

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413 ADAMS STREET.

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Churches Furnished at Special Rates.

BUCKEYE BREWING CO.

Brewers of Genuine

Pilsener, Export and LAGER BEER!

TOLEDO, OHIO.

JOHN JACOBY, Supt.

THE KIBLER

Automatic Cistern Cleaner!

This method of cleansing not only saves the waste of water and expense of pumping out, but by the same process it purifies the water by filling it with air.

Leave orders with

JAC. HARBAUER & CO.

539 BEACON ST.

JACOB GOGEL,

HORSE SHOEING

Wagon and Carriage Building and Repairing at Reasonable Prices.

340 SOUTH ERIE ST., COR. KRAUS.

Come unto me, New. Ogden, 40c.
Solitude, "Einsamkeit" Nocturne, John Texton, 50 cts.
Morning Prayer, "Morgen-gebet" Meditation, J Weingand, 60 cts.
Evening Prayer, "Abend-gebet" Fantasia, H Siewert, 60 cts.
Robin's Fairwell, Caprice, Fisher, 50 cts.
Visitors to Toledo will get this new music at half off at Ign Fischer's, 229 Summit.

KARL :-: MATHEIS

Fine Funeral Furnishings!

Removed to 428 Summit St.

Office Phone. Residence Phone 135

VOCAL LESSONS.

Mr. Whiting will continue his vocal lessons through the summer. This will give an opportunity for teachers and others wishing to study through the vacation. Address 609 Madison street or call at parlors of First Congregational church.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL

St. Clair St., end of Perry St.

Centrally located. Sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to parties and Theatrical People.

ALBERT E. HALL, - - Proprietor

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Physician and Surgeon,

298 Dorr St., Corner Division, Toledo, O.

Telephone in office. All calls promptly attended to, day or night.

The Mormon Elders' Book on Special Strength, mailed free to married men, ladies. F. B. Co., 26 Cortlandt St., New York.

LOTS FOR $175.00

Small Down Payment---$5 Per Month!

FAIR GROUNDS ADDITION

At No Time in the History of Toledo

Have there been such rare opportunities for the prudent investor to place his money in land as at present. Toledo property is away down at rock bottom figures. Don't fail to take advantage of these prices as they are sure to go up.

Fortunes Have Been Made

By judiciously investing a few dollars in real estate, and the secret of success often buying in a growing locality at a low figure, and holding the property.

Why Don't You Buy a Home?

You may try to get around it by saying that you cannot afford it. This is nonsense as every one of us spends more money needlessly every month than the small payment required to secure a lot.

Houses Built on Monthly Payments

With a small down payment. If you are worth $5 a month you are good for a lot in Fair Ground Addition. With the New Depot, Electric Street Ry, Water and City Gas this part of the city is bound to go ahead and prices will be from 50 to 100 per cent. higher a year later.

For further particulars apply to

I. H. DETWILER & C

CHOICE SUMMER READING

Stories by American Authors and French Fiction.

Bold Ben Butler Has Written a Book.

The Century, Arena, Scribner's and Other Leading Magazines for July—Reading for the Little Folks.

It is one of the penalties waiting upon the achievement of literary fame that the fledgling work of a successful author is sure to be revived, generally to that author's discomfiture. Such writers as Holmes and Taylor have been obliged to offer in the collection of their complete works the immature first efforts which they apologized to the reader for not allowing to be forgotten. Some publisher or other, with more enterprise than conscience, has taken hold of these early writings, and the author's only chance not to be too greatly annoyed by their reappearance was to take them in hand himself, revise them, and submit them to the world through his authorized publishers.

This experience has befallen Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. Her "Earlier Stories" are issued by Charles Scribner's Sons, with the following introductory note by Mrs. Burnett:

These love stories were written for and printed in "Peterson's Ladies Magazine." Owing to the fact that this magazine was not copyrighted, a number of them have been issued in book form without my consent, and representing the sketches to be my latest work.

If these youthful stories are to be read in book form, it is my desire that my friends should see the present edition, which I have revised for the purpose, and which is brought out by my own publishers.

The stories are five in number and with the possible exception of one are work that need not shame even the author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's" and "Little Lord Fauntleroy." In cloth covers, $1.25; paper covers, 50 cents. A new and uniform edition of Mrs. Burnett's writings for adult readers is issued in nine volumes, bound in cloth, in a box, by the Scribner's, for $11.50. For sale by Brown, Eager & Huil.

Nos. 76 and 77 of Cassell's Sunshine Series are translations from the French. "An Artist," by Madam Jeanne Mairet translated by Anna Dyer Page, is of more than common interest. There are two artists involved, who are first comrades, then lovers, then husband and wife. How the natural jealousy of the craft crept in and came near wrecking their lives, yet in the end drew them more closely together, is the substance of the story.

In "Old Raclot's Million," from the French of Emile Richebourg, is told a tale of greed and generosity. "When he was poor he was called Mathurin; when he became the owner of a small farm, Pere Mathurin; when he became a millionaire, Monsieur Raclot. Thus the world salutes wealth." This is very much the way of the world, not alone in France. By miserliness the greedy peasant laid the foundation of his wealth; by usury and cruelty he won his millions. He left a daughter who restored the wealth to those from whom it had been wrung. The translator dedicates the American edition of the book "To the quixotic women of the nineteenth century," but Mademoiselle Marthe was not quixotic. She was not even generous. She was possessed by and acted upon the spirit of abstract justice, a spirit it is said women cannot feel.

The Sunshine series is issued in paper covers for 50 cents. For sale by Brown, Eager & Huil.

The first of the series of twelve volumes in which the Worthington company propose to embody the history of America in fiction is at hand. This is fittingly a story of the discovery, "Columbia," and recites, interwoven with sufficient romance to make fiction and history blend harmoniously, the obstacles which Columbus overcame, the aid he received from Queen Isabella, the incidents of his voyage to America and the return. The work is profusely illustrated and well printed. Worthington's International Library, paper cover, 75 cents. For sale by Brown, Eager & Huil.

"Consequences," a novel by Egerton Castle, is No. 74 in D. Appleton & Company's Town and Country library. The high standard of fiction maintained in this series does not suffer deterioration in the present number. "Consequences" is well written, offers a wide scope for the study of character, and has an original plot, the working out of which involves the development of a love between father and son, the relationship unsuspected by the latter until the closing scenes of the story. If it have not a happy ending, that is because such an ending could not artistically follow such a beginning. "Consequences" tells in 417 pages what the poet says in two lines:

If we shape our actions to our wishes
Other hands may shape their consequences to our pain.

A Coming Sensation.

"Oh! that mine enemy would write a book," was never the prayer of the man who counted among his enemies Benjamin F. Butler of Masschusetts but General Butler's book is announced by A. M. Thayer & Co., publishers, Boston. Its publication will be a literary event, and its perusal is likely to be general, and to awaken very lively criticism as well as interest. The leopard could change his spots as easily as General Butler could change his characteristics, and these characteristics are sufficiently well known to warrant a belief that a book from his pen will be a book of no commonplace order. It will be no repetition of what any other has said, though it deal with incidents of which others have treated.

Autobiography, history and personal reminiscenses are the divisions of the work made by the author. It will deal with all political parties in the United States from 1787 to 1890, with the national and international questions that have been before the country since the first century of existence, with labor and social questions, and will, of course, dwell in detail on the years of the civil war. In everything that is written the reader will have no chance to forget it is "Butler's Book."

The work will be in one royal octavo volume of about 1,000 pages, with original engravings, etchings, portraits and maps, and will be published in English, German and French, appearing simultaneously in America, England, Germany and France. It will be sold only by subscription.

More July Magazines.

An appreciative paper on Oliver Wendell Holmes opens the July number of the Arena. The value of the paper is increased when it is understood that the writer, George Stewart, is not "one of us" who have a national pride in Dr. Holmes. Mr. Stewart is a well known editor and critic of Quebec, one of the most scholarly men in the Dominion. Fawcett's "Plutocracy and Snobbery" in New York is a paper likely to awaken lively criticism. But it is the intention of the Arena to present papers over which intellectual gladiators may enter into honorable contests for the better revealment of vital truths. The other articles in the current number are evidence: "Should the Nation own the Railways?" Part I.; "The Unknown," Part II.; "The Swiss and American Constitutions," "The Tyranny of all the People," "Revolutionary Measures and Neglected Crimes" Part II; "Æonian Punishment," "The Negro Question." A brilliant novelette is offered in "A Prairie Queen," by Hamlin Garland, the great delineator of the tragedy of unsuccessful every day life. The editorials dwell upon the theological upheaval.

With July the Scribner Magazine enters upon its tenth volume. The seasonable and interesting paper on "Speed in Ocean Steamers" is contributed by A. E. Seaton, who is connected with a large ship building firm in England. Good illustrations are given of some of the fastest steamers afloat. There are two illustrated out-of-door papers, four complete stories, three articles of a political and historical character, and other good things, including a poem by John Hay, which is being widely quoted.

The August issue of the magazine will be a fiction number containing four illustrated short stories; several unillustrated ones, and the beginning of a remarkable serial, "The Wrecker," by Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne.

The Strand Magazine is a new visitor on the BEE book table, and is herewith given a hearty welcome. It is a profusely illustrated monthly, edited by Geo. Newnes, published at 359 Burleigh street, London. An interesting series of portraits of celebrities is running in the magazine, the June number giving among others John Lawrence Toole, the actor Willard, Prince George of Wales, the Duchess of Fife. Of each a number of portraits are given, taken at different ages of the subjects. Celebrated Beauties are illustrations from pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough and C. Read. All these portraits are accompanied by biographical sketches. Several very charming stories are told, one by Bret Hart, the best by Walter Besant, and there is a variety of other reading. The International News Company handle the magazine in this country. Its price is only 20 cents a number; $2.25 a year.

"The Century" has an excellent likeness of Horace Greeley for a frontispiece, and gives a hitherto unpublished address, "Greeley's Estimate of Lincoln." It is believed the address was never delivered, and Joel Barton, who deciphered the manuscript for "The Century" complains its reproduction was "a somewhat appalling task," which no one who has seen Mr. Greeley's writing will question. The "estimate" is an interesting one, quite as much for what it reveals of Greeleyism as for the addition it becomes to the Lincolniana. "Paris, the Typical Modern City," by Albert Shaw, is a very important article in this month's Century. "Gen. Miles' Indian Campaigns" is interesting reading, as are the various California papers. Stockton meanders on as only Stockton can meander in his "Squirrel Inn." Edward Eggleston deals some hard blows at Christian Science and faith cures in the VI number of "The Faith Doctor." "Mr. Cutting, the Night Editor," came near being a good story, but is ridiculously overdrawn. The topics of the times are "A Nation for a Mortgage," "The New York of the Future," and "Journalists and Newsmongers Again."

"The State of Maine" is the leading paper in the New England Magazine, and very properly the frontispiece is a portrait of Blaine of Maine. Among other portraits in the number are those of ex-Speaker Reed, the lately deceased Hannibal Hamlin, Wm. Pitt Fessenden and Senators Hale and Frye. The article is otherwise profusely illustrated and is a scholarly contribution to the history of the country. The writer is Hon. Nelson Dingley, jr. Two other red-lined articles this month are "Emerson's Views on Reform," showing how radical the philosopher could sometimes be, and "A Brief for Continental Unity," a consideration of the sentimental objections to the annexation of Canada. "The Municipal Threat in National Politics" is a thoughtful and useful paper. There are other thoughtful essays, and lighter reading is not lacking. "Master Shakespeare's Star" is one of the best stories that has appeared this month. The New England Magazine is only $3 a year; 25 cents a copy.

The Review of Reviews is self-styled "The Busy Man's Magazine." It might with truth claim a wider title. It is a compendium upon current literature, present events, men and women of the day, which no student of the day he lives in can afford to do without. There is no reader so omniverous and with so much leisure that he can cover the field of passing knowledge as he would, and as is done for him by the staff of this wonderful magazine. It is a treasure in the newspaper office, and will be no less valuable wherever correct information is necessary or desirable. In the July number, as announced, a valuable compilation appears on the American ballot reform, giving a history of state legislation in this direction to date. This is accompanied by a map so shaded as to show what states have adopted the Australian ballot, and very much alone Iowa and Illinois look surrounded by states that have adopted this reform. This number has portraits and sketches of men and women about whom we are talking just now, and of whom we want to know more. One of the most notable of these is Baron Hirsch, "the millionaire Moses of the nineteenth century," the deliverer of the Russian Jews. On the same page is Pobedonostzeff, their persecutor. There are excellent portraits of the presidents of the colleges in America, and other noted Americans. The cartoons alone are worth the price of the magazine, many times over. The one that will specially appeal to Americans is "Saw Wood and Say Nothing"—Blaine's motto. The Review of Reviews is $2 a year, 20 cents a number. To further increase its circulation it will be sent the next seven months to any address for $1. American address, 13 Astor Place, New York.

Outing for July is the midsummer number. The frontispiece is a fine illustration, "The Race of the Cycles," a phantasy by H. S. Watson. The contents is varied, and will be welcomed by all lovers of outdoor sports. The illustrations are as numerous and good as usual. Rowing, boating, tennis, fishing, hurdling, polo and cycling, all have their chapters.

The July number of the Ladies' Home Journal has a great deal to say about summer vacations. A number of well-known women contribute to the "Mother in the Country," and the best lot for the "Woman in the City" is not forgotten. There is a sketch and portrait of Mrs. Joel Chandler, stories, poetry, essays and good department articles. This magazine for the home can always be recommended, and the July number is the best of summer reading.

Table Talk gives "New Menus for July," "Dining Room Notes," "Summer Vegetables," recipes for the kitchen and toilettes for teas and lunches, with a variety of other reading such as the name of the magazine and its past record guarantees.

The Church at Home and Abroad dwells editorially upon the late decision of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the case of Rev. Dr. Briggs. The article is a dignified defence of the action taken and expresses a conviction that "the calmly and firmly expressed judgment of the general assembly will surely be respectfully pondered by every serious professor and director of every seminary." A variety of contributed articles make up a good number. Special attention is called by the editor to the following: "Senescence," Rev. Septu A. Gupta; "British Zenana Medical Missions," Rev. James Johnston; "Education as an Evangelizing Agent in the Punjab," Rev. J. M. McComb; "Modern Minstrelsy," Rev. W. S. Nelson; "Thanks for Relief from Famine," Li Ping I.

St. Nicholas for July is all the little folks will ask for, and in such stories as "Rescued by the Enemy," told of a brave lad and three brave maidens in the year 178-, children of a larger growth, even the father and mother of the family, will be interested. The American home wherein is children and is not St. Nicholas is lacking in something essential.

"Our Little Ones" is a favorite in the nursery and with mothers who care to have wholesome, sinless reading that with its accompanying pictures will help keep the children out of mischief. The July number opens appropriately with a poem about

Yankee Doodle Four-Year-Old
Is a hero big and bold,
On his breast a sash of red,
Cap and plume upon his head,
On his thigh a sword of lath,
A red cannon by his path,
The true, starry banner o'er him.
And a loud drum hung before him.
Colonel, captain, garrison,
Gunner, drummer, all in one;
Tyrant kings and Hessian foes
Cannot stand before his blows—
Nay, nor any one with ears,
Dear mammas nor grenadiers!

Littell's Living Age for July 4 contains, beside poetry and miscellany, the following: From Baunockburn to Poitiers, A Chemist in the Suburbs, Geological Reminiscences, The Centenary of Boswell, A Modern High-School Girl, Private Life in France in the Fourteenth Century, Thackeray and His Biographers, Sedgemoor, Across the Atlantic, "Steerage," Prince Napoleon, The Ruins of South Central Africa.

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CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

The Law as Laid Down by an Eminent Divine.

The State Has the Right to Educate Its Children—The School Question Logically Discussed by an American Priest.

At the request of numerous Catholics of Toledo, including some of the most influential and prominent, the BEE to-day publishes the following interesting and able article from the pen of the eminent Catholic writer, Rev. John Conway, editor of the Northwestern Chronicle, a representative Catholic paper. The article was written for and appears in last week's issue of the New York Independent, the organ of the congregational church of America.

The school question has passed through the various stages of rise and growth, of angry recrimination and bitter denunciation. It has now reached the point where the contending parties can meet and discuss their differences more or less dispassionately. They are able to approach their subject with more of a judicial calm and of that reverence required for the successful treatment of a burning question. Although the name of God is not in the constitution, the act of the chief magistrate, setting aside a day of thanksgiving every year, may be looked upon as an expression of the belief of the people, so that the number of those who would have no religious teaching whatever imparted to their children is very limited indeed. A much larger number say they want religion taught, not in the school, but at home and in church. Catholics, Lutherans and some others go further and say that this does not solve the religious problem. They say it is a mockery to expect parents, the majority of whom live by hard daily toil, to impart religious training to their children in the evening. They hold the existence of natural virtues and natural religion, both of which might be taught in school without infringing on any one's conscience. They say that these lead up to the very porch of the supernatural. But the contention is that it will not do to be left near the door. Their position is that a code of morality, without supernatural religion, sufficient to guide the human family in its relations to God and to man, does not exist. The history of nations shows that while mere philosophy helped to keep some individuals from grave errors in life, it was never able to remedy the common spiritual ignorance of the human race. This was the case when philosophy was cultivated under the most favorable conditions. There is no reasonable hope that in the future it will succeed in doing what it failed ignominiously to do in the past. There is a natural morality whose laws are of universal force and from whose penalties for violation of them there is no escape; but this limited morality would be a sorry substitute for the full code of Christian morals so necessary for the safety of society.

The more advanced thinkers among Catholics believe there is a solution of this troublesome question. If there be, it is a high act of patriotism to give it. The question will not down, and until it is settled it will be an abiding source of trouble to the people of this country. Christians, Protestant and Catholic, are alarmed at the increasing secularism and infidelity of the age. The more thoughtful are inviting a friendly comparison of views from the wisest of all parties. There are some among Catholics, Lutherand and others who are satisfied with the parochial or private schools. For them there is no school question. They will allow the state no voice, in direction or otherwise, even in the secular part of education. Logically, therefore, they are driven to the position of supporting their own schools, and of course the public schools also. It is a hop-less position from a utilitarian standpoint, for private schools as a system can no more compete with the public schools than can any other private enterprise as compared with one fostered by the state. Doubtless there are some private schools exceptionally favored, and not at all shackled by financial restrictions; but I speak of them as a whole and in comparison with our system of public schools. Suppose a plan were adopted by which all children could have the benefit of the public system of education and at the same time an opportunity afforded to teach religion to those who desire it, I do not see by what right the present advocates of public schools could continue to burden a number of their fellow citizens with a twofold taxation.

The teaching that the state has no right to educate is one of the chief obstacles to a settlement of the school controversy. Some ecclesiastics, and notably Mr. Z. Montgomery, a layman of some prominence, spread their literature in abundance, advocating exclusively parental rights. Fortunately, however, a new era has dawned; and leaders of Catholic thought are now drawing the lines of demarcation with more accuracy between the rights of the church, of the state, and of the parent. They are showing that there is room enough for all three sources of education to be brought into action, and even then there is no danger that the human family will have been surfeited with knowledge. To have to prove the right of the state to give secular education may seem strange to some at this stage of the discussion. Most people accept that right just as they do the principle of hereditary, the heliocentric system, or any other well-established fact. Two principles in action in England, Austria, Germany, Ireland and elsewhere. The only fault the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has to find with State education in Ireland is not with the principle itself, but with the accidental thing of absence of religious emblems from the schoolrooms. Yet when certain Catholics, representatives of progressive thought among the intellectual Catholics of this country, admitted the right of the State to educate, a furor loud in proportion to its emptiness was raised against them by the ob curantists and the obstructionists.

No one claims for the state the right to teach theology. All who understand rightly its scope and aim claim for it the right to give secular education. The phrase "secular education" has long been a bugbear to timid thinkers. There is not much to fear in the teaching of reading, writing, arithmetic and such like; there is a great deal to be feared in an age like this from the absence of such knowledge. In my seminary days a popular form of refuting certain economic theories was to say they were socialistic. To-day there are hundreds of thousands of Catholic socialists. Minds cleared of cant perceive that a mere phrase is not a refutation, and that secular education as such, is not such a dangerous thing after all.

Some of the best writers of the Catholic theology have set forth the intrinsic aim of civil government in a light clear enough to show what they teach as to state rights in education. Their teaching is: Civil government is a secular concern. Its aim is temporal good, the prosperity of the citizen as such. Suarez, an old Spanish Jesuit theologian whose voluminous writings are looked upon as hardly second in authority to those of Thomas Aquinas, writes as follows:

The natural happiness of the perfect human community, whereof the civil legislature has the care, and the happiness of individuals as they are members of such a community, is that they may live therein peaceably and justly, and with a sufficiency of goods for the preservation and comfort of their bodily life, and with so much moral rectitude as is necessary for this external peace and happiness of the commonwealth and the continued preservation of human nature.—("De Legibus," III, XI, 7).

The state deals with the temporal, looks to an external code of morality, and has nothing to do with internal acts except and in so far as they are connected with external ones. It enforces a certain measure of moral rectitude, not because theft, drunkenness and murder are violations of the decalog, but because the external peace and happiness of the commonwealth demand it. As the object of an artist is to paint well, or of a physician to heal well, or of a professor to teach well, so the intrinsic aim of the state is to promote the temporal well-being of the people. It has no more to do with the preparation of people for the next life than has the respective callings of the artist, the physician and the professor. But as the artist is not justified in painting obscene pictures, nor the physician in doing malpractice, nor the professor in teaching immorality, so the state in advancing the material interests of its citizens must not do anything incompatible with man's final destiny as pointed out by his conscience. The aim of the state falls short of the next life. In the present order of Providence it belongs to the Christian church to direct man in relation to life beyond the grave. This is what Thomas Aquinas had in view, and not the denial of temporal good, as the object of civil government, when he wrote:

"Man is not ordained to the political commonwealth to the full extent of all that he is and has."

Such being the object of the state, its right to give secular education becomes clear at once. In the present condition of the world, the very existence of a respectable state, to say nothing of its prosperity, demands that its subjects be educated. The state legislates regarding the secular aspects of marriage. No one thinks of denying its right there, although all Christians admit at least some religious element in matrimony. There is a secular element in education, the direction of which cannot be denied to the state. The cultivation of the intellect comes under the generic name of the common weal just as do the goods of fortune. It is a part of the right of the state to educate in sciences, literature and the arts just as it has the right to promote social virtues, to guard public wealth, to build hospitals, to open highways, to regulate child labor and such like.

"It certainly is within the province of the state," writes the Rev. Josepn Rickaby, "to prevent any parent from launching upon the world a brood of young barbarians, ready to disturb the peace of civil society." ("Ethics and Natural Law," p. 358.)

One of the mistakes of the age is to restrict too much the sphere of social authority in the moral, scientific and social orders. The genesis of this blunder is to be found in the reaction from excessive liberalism. Those who insist so strongly on exclusive parental right seem to forget that children have rights also. They have a right to be prepared for the battle of life. This means that they have a right to an education up to a certain standpoint. How far that education should extend cannot be determined mathematically, but prudent and learned men can come to a working conclusion about it. To say that the state might abuse its power and encroach upon the domain of conscience is not much of an argument anywhere, and none at all in the United States. The abuse of a principle is not a refutation of the principle itself. It is one of those arguments which are used to cloak ignorance or incompetency and may be drawn upon with equal force against any movement however good. To obey the principle of State education because the State is apt to encroach upon religious convictions is to reject a grand and useful principle for an imaginary danger. The danger of encroachment is so remote in the United States that it is hardly worth considering.

The state, that is the representatives of this country, would not interfere with the right of conscience if they could, and could not if they would. Religious liberty, in the fullest sense, is in the air. Catholics do not want converts by coercion, neither do Protestants. If a man's intellect be not reasonably satisfied at least in accordance with the satisfaction to be derived from the sum of probabilities I would prefer him to remain out of my church.

When last year I advocated in The Northwestern Chronicle, the right of the state to educate, I was attacked by several newspapers, mostly Catholic, some Protestant, as though I had put forward something hitherto unheard of. As a matter of fact some of the leading writers of Catholic theology and philosophy have advanced this teaching again and again. In addition to those already quoted let me add a few more, not for the purpose of making a parade of learning, but because, if ever the school question is settled in the United States, the principles I am advocating must first be accepted generally. Cavagnis, a professor of Canon Law in the pope's own seminary at Rome, concludes a closely reasoned dissertation setting forth the right of the state to educate within its own sphere, in these words:

"No one has ever denied to the state the right of establishing academies ("Institutiones Juris Publici Ecclesiastici," p. 53.)

The same teaching is put forward by Cardinal Zigliara in his treatise on philosophy, which is largely used as a text book in Catholic seminaries. Dr. Bouquillon, a professor of theology in the Catholic university at Washington, elaborates this teaching at considerable length in his well known work, "Theologia Moralis Fundamentalis." Other leading writers of Catholic theology, such as Costa, Rosetti, Hammerstein and Sauve, teach this also. I give one more authority which will show how utterly Catholic teaching is misrepresented by Catholic writers and by others who say that the Catholic church even in her principal theologians are opposed to giving the state any right in education. The words of the theologians of the vatican council are:

"The right to educate in literature and the sciences for its own legitimate end and for the common good is not denied to the civil power, and, therefore, also the right to direct these schools in so far as the legitimate end demanded is not denied as belonging to the same civil power." ("Schema de Ecclesia.")

Compulsory education follows as a corollary from the principle that the state has a right to educate. The advocates of compulsory education do not mean that children should be compelled to go to this or that school, nor indeed to any school whatever so long as they receive an education sufficient to qualify them for citizenship. If the state has a right to exist it has the right to command the means necessary for existence. Education is one of these means. Popular education was not necessary five hundred years ago for the existence of a state. But progressive people did not live in the past, and it certainly did not contain the wisdom of the future. It were as easy and as reasonable to go to the days of the stage coach for travel, to the sickle for harvesting, to the age of manuscripts for a multiplicity of books, to the Middle Ages for esthetcism, to the eleventh century for a knowledge of electricity, to Bœotia for brilliancy, as to apply what was necessary for state existence in the past as a measure for the necessities to state existence in the present. The state has a right and is under social obligation to develop its resources. There is no room for development where education does not obtain. The public safety and the chief interests of society demand an education for its members.

Those who neglect to give that education cannot complain if the state step in and compel them to give it. A law does not press upon those who freely fulfill its requirements. If parents send their children to school a compulsory law does not affect them; if they neglect this plain duty, then they deserve to be coerced. Where suffrage is universal, there education becomes more necessary. I do not see how pastors can consistently oppose compulsory education. They devote zeal and energy to the work of bringing the children of their flocks to school: they exhort parents to send the little ones to school; they go through streets and alleys in search of truants. If the state be willing to do this work, churchmen can find outlets enough for their superfluous energy. The present children of this country are her future citizens. The United States has the right to, insist that these children be prepared for citizenship. Catholic journalists, and others who assert that Catholic theology is opposed to compulsory education, do a grievous wrong to their church, and should not be regarded as the best exponents of Catholic thought. I give short extracts from two representative Catholic writers in proof of my statement. Dr. Bouquillon writes:

"Thus it [the civil power] has the right to compel parents to feed their children, yes, and to educate them according to their position." ("Theologia Moralis," p. 410.)

The Rev. Joseph Rickaby, the distinguished Jesuit professor from Stoneyhurst, England, says:

"Where ignorance is such a disadvantage the parent is not allowed to let his child grow up ignorant. Then if he neglects the duty of education himself, the state may step in with compulsory schooling." ("Catholic Philosophy," pp. 358, 359.)

Compulsory education has been tried in Germany and in England. It has done a world of good in both countries. The state superintendent of schools in Illinois bears enthusiastic testimony of the good it has done in that state. The position of leading Catholic writers on compulsory education does not differ with that expressed by A. Tolman Smith, a recognized representative of American thought on the school question. That writer would have compulsory education with respect to the knowledge that makes for the safety of the state and freedom with respect to that which unites the human with the divine.

Two things must be admitted by the people of this country before the school question can be settled in a manner satisfactory to all. First, the necessity of religious training; second, the right of the state to educate in secular matters. Catholics hold the first. Though not a unit on the second, they are misrepresented by some of the lesser lights among themselves when these assert that the Catholic church is opposed to state rights in education.

The best exponents of Catholic thought admit the right of the state to educate in secular matters, and the almost universal admission of the necessity of religious training—the solution of the school problem becomes one of adjustment of means. Whether these means be adjusted after the fashion known as the Poughkeepsie plan or after the system in vogue in England, or in some way yet to be devised, it seems to me that such adjustments might well be made it the leaders of the various schools of thought were brought together.

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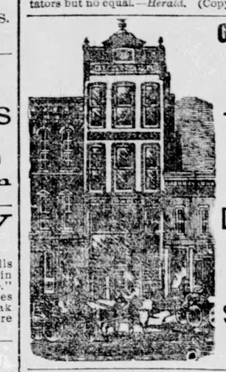

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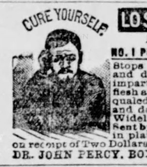

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MARKETS.

The market quotations in the BEE are compiled from United Press special dispatches and from reports received by the Toledo Produce Exchange, and specially arranged by Mr. Denison B. Smith, secretary of the Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BEE, TOLEDO, O., July 7.

London wheat and corn markets quiet and steady. Weather cold and wet. Liverpool wheat easy; corn firm.

The receipts of wheat at seven principal western points to-day are bu, compared with 172,245 bu on the same day last year.

The quantity of flour and wheat on ocean passage decreased last week 1,712,000 bu. Corn decreased 200,000 bu.

Our table herein of available wheat and corn shows a decrease of 2,728,000 bu wheat and a decrease of 31,000 bu corn

Our visible supply of wheat is 7,036,000 bu less than last year at this date, and the ocean stock is 15,272,000 bu greater.

Our visible supply of corn is 10,251,000 bu less than last year and the ocean stock is 3,488,000 bu less.

Canadian Crops.—The crop prospects in the Maritime provinces of the Dominion are excellent. In the northwest the prospects are the most favorable ever given.

Bank clearings of the leading financial centers of past week aggregated $1,020,332,672, decrease of 11.3 per cent on the corresponding time last year.

The receipts of wheat to-day at seven principal western points are 64,560 bu more than the corresponding Tuesday in 1890.

English markets as reported herein are slow and in some things lower.

The export clearances yesterday from four Atlantic ports are light in wheat and fair in flour. Wright & Hangy of Chicago give us the following cable dispatch: "French prospects much improved but late. English crop good but late. Results depend on weather. Russian crop 20 per cent. under average."

In this country we have a return of wet weather which extends over the winter and spring wheat belts. We always grow solicitous for the wheat harvest when the weather turns wet. We have before quoted the old Pennsylvania maxim that, "a dry season scares us, and a wet season starves us." The rain in some sections has been very severe, and if no other adverse result follows it will postpone wheat movements.

The Future of Corn Values.

The points in the value of corn are suggested by the situation. First, that the prices of the winter and spring, indeed since the last harvest, must have induced farmers to part with a large proportion of their surplus. The Eastern States have been very free buyers in the interior as well as from the lake centres. We are apt to measure the movement by the shipments from the latter while it is not a criterion. It is not reasonable to suppose that farmers have much corn on hand. In many vicinities the price nearly corresponds to the lake value.

Secondly. Under these supposed conditions it seems absurd to us, that the cash value of corn in New York should be maintained at 6c bu. above September, and at Chicago 5c above. Feeders of corn will begin to use the new crop in October, but no commercial corn will be received before November, and not then if the season at harvest should be wet. July corn may be too high, but on its merits it is of no more value than September, and we think the latter month will develop a real scarcity.

The wheat markets on this side of the ocean have found buyers to-day, influenced by weaker markets abroad, and notwithstanding the unfavorable change in the weather over the harvest fields.

Corn has been maintained, generally speaking, and in some of the positions prices have improved. This is true of the longer futures, both east and west. In New York July wheat closed at $1.00¾, a gain of ¾c. December closed at 98¾c, a loss of ¼c. July corn closed at 66¾c steady; September at 60¾c, a gain of ¾c. In Chicago July wheat closed at 91¾c steady; December at 89c, a loss of ⅛ c. July corn closed at 57¾c steady; September at 52¾c, a gain of ⅜c.

In Toledo, as elsewhere, the market has lacked animation and spirit in every notable manner. Trading goes slow and dealers are unsettled in their convictions. To buy or not to buy, that is the question. The dealings in wheat futures here to-day were on a limited scale and at a small average decline. On the call July sold at 93c and August at 91c.

After the call July sold at 92¾c and closed at 92¾c, a loss of ¼c. August sold at 90¾c and closed at 90¾c, a loss of ¼c. December sold at 92¾c and closed at 92¾c, a loss of ⅜c.

Cash wheat was more active and lower. No. 2 soft, old receipts, sold at 89c, L. S.; new receipts opened at 90c, and declined to 95c, a loss of 1c. No. 3 soft at 91c to 91¼c, new receipts; July sold at 89¼c; rejected, No. 1 at 85c; No 2 white at 99c.

Corn—No. 2 sold at 61¼c; No. 3 at 59¼c; No. 2 yellow at 62c; No. 3 yellow at 61c.

Oats—No. 2 August about 30c; September about 29c; rejected, 32c asked; No. 2 white, 41c bid.

Rye—Nothing doing.

Call Board. 10 a. m. To-Day.

No 2 red soft—8 July—Sales 5,000 bu, 93c.
S August—5,000 bu, 91c.

Daily Movement of Grain.

	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.		
	Wh't	Corn	Oats	Wh't	Corn	Oats
N Y....	15600	8000	6000	406	100884	699
Balto....	11850	1863	.....	40000	16936	.....
Phila....	5808	1458	5874	1667	1716	1435
Boston..	400	20200	21000	.....	.....	.....
Toledo..	16772	4622	5454	1200	.....	600
Chicago.	25097	296156	134600	52830	366980	206899
Milw'k'e	12650	4060	21000	.....	.....	6300
St. L	68000	31000	7000	8000	38000	8300
Detroit..	10182	977	605	1878	.....	.....
Duluth..	92254	.....	.....	1883	.....	.....
Minne..	51850	.....	.....	13230	.....	.....

Visible Supply of Grain in Store.

SATURDAY, P. M., June 27, 1891.

	Wheat bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus.	Barley bus.
New York.	30911	177356	932934	26117	.....
" afloat	182300	41900	.....	.....	.....
Albany	.....	18300	24800	8000	.....
Buffalo	802000	124000	332400	1000	1000
" afloat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	999274	1415555	1002318	140663	832
" afloat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	158483	13898	2306	22216	33890
" afloat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duluth	2061331	2276	14332	.....	.....
Toledo	57721	26069	37446	515	.....
" afloat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit	47100	49200	12000	900	7400
" afloat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego	25000	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	98394	327746	197636	277	2932
" afloat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati	.....	12000	20000	.....	.....
Boston	80918	210823	37322	2234	3665
Baltimore	148129	246197	73260	5830	.....
Ind'apolis	1942	47145	4000	.....	.....
Kans. City	181086	78193	66370	.....	.....
Minn'polis	4750844	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal	438816	14676	146972	.....	27871
Peoria	16360	51814	184370	5239	2169
Phila'phia	164755	64441	132859	.....	.....
Toronto	53000	.....	49300	.....	16000
On canal	1128000	197700	270600	.....	.....
On lakes	326190	913076	63 37	.....	.....
Miss'ippi R	.....	16954	64150	.....	.....
Total	12583495	4109951	3563860	219181	95779

Imports into the United Kingdom

The following table shows the amount of flour, wheat and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

	July 4, '91.	June 27, '91.	July 5, '90.
Flour, bbls	92,000	115,000	116,000
Wheat, qrs	360,000	447,000	364,000
Corn, qrs	160,000	215,000	212,000

Grain on Passage.

The following table shows the wheat and corn on passage for United Kingdom, for ports of call and for direct ports, on the dates named:

	July 6, 1891.	June 29, 1891.	July 7, 1890.
Flour and wheat, qrs	25830.0	2750000	2415000
Corn, qrs	472000	506000	629000

On Passage to the Continent.

Flour and wheat, qrs	2360000	2414000	2310000
Corn, qrs	173000	1640.0	277000

Available Wheat and Corn.

The following table shows the wheat and corn in sight on the dates named:

	Wheat, '91	Wheat, '90
Visible supply July 4	12583691	19638475
On passage U K July 6	2360000	13230000
On passage to Cont. July 6	1893000	5048000
Total	522256 1	4400645
	Corn, '91	Corn, '90
Visible supply July 4	4109221	14403409
On passage U K July 6	1730000	5 320.0
On passage to Cont July 6	1384000	2216.00
Total	9180221	21711469

Markets by Telegraph.

LONDON, July 7.—1 p. m.—Wheat cargoes off coast at opening, steady; maize, steady. Wheat and maize cargoes on passage and for shipment, quiet. English country markets quiet. French downward tendency. Weather cold and wet.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—1:00 p. m.—Wheat market easy, demand poor, holders offer moderately. American mixed, corn firm. Demand fair. 5s 7¼d. Red western spring wheat, No 2 to No 1, 7s 8½@7s 9d. Cala wheat No 2 to No 1, 7s 10¾@7s 11d. Kansas winter hard, 7s 9½d. Wheat off coast, demand poor; corn demand fair.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Opening: Wheat—July, 89¼c; Sept. 87¼c. Corn—July, 58c; September 53⅜c. Oats—July, 36c; September, 29c. Pork—September, $10 65. Lard—September, $6 50. Ribs—September, $6 32½.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Flour active and firm; city mill extra, $5 00@5 15 for West Indies; superfine, $3 65@4 20; fine, $3 25@3 85; Minnesota extra $3 80@5 50. Wheat opened weak and declined 1c in the first hour, but subsequently rallied and recovered ½c; No. 2 red, winter, cash, $1 05; July $1 00¾. August, 97⅜c; September, 97c. Corn opened strong at ⅛@¼ advance, but lost th s gain and at noon was steady; No 2 mixed cash 72c; July 66¼c; August, 63½c; September, 61c. Oats dull but steady, No. 2 mixed cash 42¾@43c; July 41c. Rye and Barley nominal. Pork dull. Lard steady; August, $6 56. Molasses dull; 11¾@12 for 50 test. Turpentine steady. Rosin slow; $1 4@1 45. Petroleum unchanged. Freights quiet. Butter steady; western extra, 18c. Cheese dull. Eggs quiet; western, 18@18½c. Rice nominal. Sugar refined dull; cutloaf and crushed 5⅝; granulated 4¾@4⅝; mould A 4¾. Tallow dull. Coffee, spot lots dull; fair rio cargoes 19¾.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Money 2½@3 per cent. Exchange lower; posted rates 485½@487½; actual rates, 484¾@485 for 60 days and 486¾@487 for demand.

Governments steady; currency 6s, 109¾ bid; 4s coup, 113½ bid; 4½s do., 110 bid. The increase of the Jersey Central's dividend from 1¼ per cent quarterly to 1¾ per cent, making that stock a 7 per cent one, had the effect of causing a boom in the shares of the road. The stock was fairly sought after and advanced on almost every transaction in the early dealings. On the other hand Chicago Gas was weak and depressed on the announcement that the city council a t night granted the Economic Fuel Gas company the right to lay mains for illuminating gas. The stock declined sharply in the early dealings on a limited amount of trading. Jersey Central climbed steadily to 94, which was a gain of 5 points. Chicago Gas dropped 1 per cent. The rest of the market fluctuated but slightly on a very limited trade. At this writing most of the list is slightly higher. The sales for the morning amounted to only 64,000 shares

CHICAGO, July 7.—Close—Wheat—July-91¾c; September, 90⅝c. Corn—July, 57¾c; September, 52⅜c. Oats—July, 36c; September, 28¾@29c. Pork—July, $10 87½; September $10 47½@10 50. Lard—September, $6 45. Ribs—September, $6 32½.

PRICES CURRENT.

Poultry—Springers, 20@30c a piece; old 7c per lb; ducks, $2 00@3 50 per doz; geese, $3 00@4 00.

Provisions—Pork, better; mess, $11 50 per bbl; short, $13 00; clear, $13 50; short clear, $14 00 pounds. Hams, 12 lbs and over, 10½c; 12 lbs, average 11c; 12 lbs and under, 11½c. Shoulders, 8c. Breakfast bacon, clear, 9½c; rib, 9c. Smoked beef, 11c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8c; by barrel, 8¼c; 50 lb tin kettle lard, 8½c; refined, 7¾c; 50 lb tins, 8c. Bacon sides, 8c. Bologna, 6c.

Butter—Gathered creams, 17@20c; fancy Ohio creamery, 26c; fancy northwestern creamery, 27@28c; fancy dairy, 18@20c; prime to choice, 14@16c; medium, 10@12c; common, 7@9c per pound. The market is dull for all grades, and lower prices on choice stock are looked for.

Calves—Choice, 6½c; medium, 6c per pound.

Tallow—City, 4c per lb; country, 4c. Market strong.

Hides—Kip skins, 5c; calf skins, 7c; light hides, 4c; heavy steers, 5½c; No 1 green, 5c; No 2 do, 3c; No 1 wet salted, 6c; No 2 do, 4c; No 1 bull, 3½c; No 1 dry flint, 10c; No 2 do, 7c; dry-salted, 6@7c per bbl; sheep pelts, full wool, $1 00@1 50; glue stock, 3c. Market dull and quiet.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23 per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 22@24c; fine merino, 18@19c; burry and cots, 12@15c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@32c; combing and delaine, 30@31; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, 18@20c. Tub-washed—30@35c; pulled, 25@29c. Market firm, with fair demand for new clip.

Blackberries—$4 00@5 00 per bu.
Currants—$2 00@2 50 per bu.
Gooseberries—$2 00@2 50 per bu.
Cherries—$2 50 per bu.
Raspberries—$3 00@4 00 per bu.

Vegetables—Potatoes, from store, $1 30@1 40 per bu; new, $2 75@3 00 per bbl; new rose $3 25; peerless, $3 50. Cabbage, Florida, per crate, $1 50; Mobile, $1 50@2 00. Onions, Bermuda, $2 00@2 25 per crate; southern, $1 75@2 25 per sack. Cucumbers, 40c per dozen. New beets, 35c per dozen. Asparagus, home grown, 4@6c per pound. Peas, 75@1 00 for home grown. Tomatoes, $2 00@2 25 per crate. String beans, green, $1 75; wax, $2 00.

Eggs—Quiet but scarce and firm at 15@16c per dozen.

Hay—Choice timothy, $15 00@16 00; No 2 do $12 00@13 00; mixed, $9 00@11 00. Straw, $10

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, 85c@$1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 10@1 25 per bu on arrival.

Millfeed—Bran, $18 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $20 00; middlings $22 00 and $1 00 more in bags.

Flour—Spring patent, $5 75; spring family 5 50; winter patent, $6 50@6 80; fancy, $5 50@5 75; winter family, $5 00@5 75; extra, $2 50@4 85; low grade, $4 00; northwestern rye, $5 00@5 25 per bbl.

Salt—85c per small bbl; large, 90c per bbl. Michigan, on track, 75c.

Beans—New York marrows, $2 50@2 60; navy and medium, $2 30@2 40 per bu.; western navy, $2 50@2 75.

Maple Sweets—Syrup, pure, $1 00@1 10 per gallon; manufactured, 75@90c.; sugar, 11@12½c. per lb.: Common, 8@10c. Market quiet.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 34@36c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 9@10c per lb; evaporated, 12@13c; peaches, 7@8c. Market dull.

Cheese—New York full cream, 10@11c; Michigan full cream, 9@9½c; Young American, 9@10c; fancy Schweitzer, 14½@15c; twins, 11½@12c per pound. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Fish—Mackerel, No. 1 large shore, per bbl, $28 00@30 00; No. 1 shore, $25 00@27 00; No. 1 medium, $20 00@21 00; No. 2 shore, $17 50@18 50. White fish, No. 1, per half bbl, $7 50; No. 2, $5 00@5 25;. Lake herring, $3 00 per half bbl; No. box herring, 25c per box. Very quiet.

Oils—Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana standard car lots, 6½c; water white 150 headlight, 8½c; lard oil, 52@53c; linseed oil, 54@56c.

Turpentine—Dull at 39@40c per gal.

Feathers—Prime live white geese, 45c and scarce; old and mixed, 38@40c per pound on arrival. Market firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; Western, 28@33c; foreign, 60c per lb.

Peanuts—Farmers' rough, 3@3¼c per lb; do screened, 3½@3¾c; recleaned and handpicked, 3¾@4¼c.

Groceries.—Coffee, common, 19¼c; ordinary, 19@19½c; low fair, 20@20¼c; fair, 20¾@21c; prime, 21¾c; choice, 21¾@22c; yellow, 23@24c; Caracas, 23@24¼c; Javas, 24½@29c; Mochas, 27@30c. Sugars strong, higher; cutloaf, 5½c; powdered 5¼c; granulated, 4¾@4 5-16c; confectioner's A, 4¼c; mould A, 4¾c; off A, 4⅜c; extra C, 4c; yellows, 3¾@3¾c. Great demand for high grades with shipments heavy. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 18@23c per gallon; open kettle, 30@45c; syrup, 27@35c. Rice firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 5¼@5¾c per pound; Japan, 6¼@6¾c. The foregoing are wholesale, not jobbing prices, which are fractionally higher.

Dry Goods.

Prints—Allen's fancies, 5c; Allen's pinks, prints, 6c; Allen's robes, 6c; Allen's staples, 5c; American shirtings, 4c; American indigoes, 5½c; Arnold B indigoes, 10c; Arnold C indigo, 8¼c; Arnold Gold Seal, 10c; Berlin solids, 5¼c; Charter Oak fancies, 4c; Cocheco fancies, 5½c; Hartel fancies, 5c; Lodi fancies, 4c; Merrimack fancies, 5½c; Merrimack pinks, 6¼c; Merrimack tartan reds, 6¼c; Merrimack cretonnes, 11¼c; Pacific fancies, 5¾c; Pacific mournings, 5¾c; Simpson mournings, 5¾c; Simpson silver greys, 5¾c; Simpson zephyrs, 5¾c; Washington X oil reds, 8c; Martha Washington oil reds, 7c; Melrose oil reds, 8c; oil green, blue and orange, 6¼c; Windsor fancies, 5¾c.

Ginghams—Amoskeag checks, 7c; Amoskeag teazel cloth, 10¼c; Amoskeag A F C, 10½c; Criterion cloth, 10¼c; Everett classics, 8¼c; Lancaster, 7c; Normandie 8c; Renfrew dress, 8¼c; Renfrew novelties, 10¼c.

Cambrics—Kid cambrics, 4c; XXXX solisias, 12½c; XXX silisias, 10c; XX silisias, 8c; Conestoga sateens, 6¼c; Victoria sateens, 7¼c.

Brown Sheetings—Great Falls E, 7c; Piedmont, 8¼c; De Witt W W, 6c; North Star L L, 5¼c; Norwood XX, 6¼c; Lawrence L L, 6¼c; Indian Queen, 5¼c; Diamond B, 5¼c; Household L L, 5½c; Windsor H, 4¾c; Henderson A, 5¼c; Henderson C, 4½c; Elberon L L, 5¼c; Constitution 4-4, 6¾c; Constitution 9-8, 7¾c; Lawrence 9-8, 8¾c; Dwight Star, 7c; Atlas O N B, 7c; Cambria, 6c; Good Value, 6c; New Market B, 5c; Scotia O M, 5c; Great Falls N, 4¾c; Household G G, 5¼c; Niobe R, 5¼c; Grafton A, 4c; Burlington A, 4c; National, 8¼c; Wasano, 8¾c; Tennis, 4c; Boston 9-4, 20c; Boston 10-4, 22½c.

Bleached Sheetings—Sunlight, 4c; Middlesex B B, 5c; Oak View, 6c; Harvest S, 6¼c; Golden Rod, 7c; Senator, 7¼c; Pennant, 7½c; Fearless, 7c; Fearless, half bleached, 7c; Lawrence, 7c; Rosalind, 7¼c; Faunderoy, 8¼c; Lonsdale, 8¾c; Fruit of L, 8¼c; Silver Queen, 8¼c; Ellerslie Cambric, 9¼c; Lonsdale Cambric, 10c; Boston 9-4, 20½c; Boston 10-4, 25c; Newmarket, 42 inch, 10; Newmarket, 45 inch, 11c; Pepperell 6-4, 15c.

Denims—Andover, blue and brown, 12c; York, blue and brown, 12c; Everett, blue and brown, 12½c; Everett, 8 ounce, 13c; Arizona, blue and brown, 10c; Mystic fancies, 12c; York fancies, 12½c.

Shirtings—Household checks, 8¼c; Coronet checks, 7½c; Sibley, 7¾c; Alabama, 6¼c; Eagle, 6¾c; Southern, 4½@5¼c.

Tickings—Amoskeag A C A, 12¼c; Falls 32, 12½c; White Horse B, 14c; White Horse 10, 6c; White Horse 30, 8c; White Horse 40, 10c; White Horse 50, 8c; White Horse 60, 9c; White Horse H C, 15c; Lewiston 30, plaid, 11¼c; Lewiston 30, stripe, 11¼c; Zenyatta, 17c; Royal, 6¾c.

Crash—Cotton twill, 3¾c; Windsor twill, 4c; B T 14 in linen, 5c; B T 17 in linen, 6c; A 17 in linen, 7c; P 18 in linen, 8c; N 19 in linen, 9c; S R T 21 in linen, 12c; bleached huck, 4¼c; huck for bleaching, 3½c; fancy huck, unbleached stripe, 5c; check linens, 8c; plaid linens, 10c; twilled linens, 12½c.

Satteens—B C Henrietta satteens, 10¼c net; A Henrietta satteens, 20c reg; B Henrietta satteens, 20c reg; C Henrietta satteens, 22½c reg; D Henrietta satteens, 25c reg; E Henrietta satteens, 30c reg.

Warps—White rose white, 18c; white rose colors, 21c; wadding black, 20c; wadding white, 19c; Stark bags, 21½c; Eureka bags, 17c.

THE FUNDS ARE SHORT.

Another Treasurer Who Has Not Done the Proper Thing.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Henry C. Adams for many years the trusted treasurer of the Universalist relief fund for disabled ministers of the Universalist church, was arrested to-day by the sheriff on an order issued by Judge McAdam of the superior court in a civil suit for the recovery of about $17,700 which is the alleged amount of his deficit as treasurer of the fund.

The suit was brought at the instance of the board of trustees. Adams' bail was fixed by the court at $15,000, in default of which he was committed to Ludlow street jail.

Clearing House Action.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—At the meeting of the Clearing House Association to-day both the Keystone and Spring Garden national banks were dropped from membership. This action was taken in accordance with a recently adopted amendment to the constitution of the association, which provides that any bank which has not taken part in the exchange for 30 days shall cease to be a member.

The question of dropping these two institutions from the association has been discussed among its members ever since their failure.

CRIME AND PROSECUTION.

Judicial Statistics Compiled by the County Clerk.

A Complete Account of the Accomplishments of Criminal Court—A Summary of the Totals.

The annual report of the judicial statistics of Lucas county for the year ending July 1st has been completed by Miss Neva Hadnett, deputy county clerk, and will be forwarded to the secretary of state at once. The following is a summary of the compilation:

Divorce Suits.

Number pending July 1st, 1890, 72; July 1st, 1891, 156; total, 228. Of this total the causes were: Adultery, 24; absence and neglect, 52; cruelty, 8; drunkenness, 29; fraud, 1; number divorces during the year, 157, with 71 still pending. Of this number 37 cases were brought by the husband and 171 by the wife. Alimony was allowed in 23 suits.

Suits consumated resulted: 27 granted husband, and 8 dismissed; 76 granted wife, 44 dismissed.

The question of the custody of children was raised in 6 cases. Of these 3 children were given to the father and 15 to the mother.

Fines, Costs and Forfeited Recognizances.

The fines were: Crimes against the persons, 160; crimes against the property, $105, other offenses, total, $290.

The costs amounted to $5,390.58, and the forfeited recognizance, $4,000.

During the year there were 1,373 civil judgments rendered.

Prosecution for Crimes Against the Person.

The following shows the nature of the crime and result of the prosecution: Indictments pending July 1, 1890, 21: indictments found within the year, 25; total, 46. Of this number 4 were indicted for murder in the second degree; 1 for manslaughter; 2 for poisoning with intent to kill; 1 for attempting to procure abortion; 7 for rape; 5 for robbery; maiming or disfiguring another, 2; assault with intent to kill, 10; assault with intent to commit rape or robbery, 1; assault and battery, 9; libel, 2.

The result of the prosecution was: Seven persons were imprisoned in the penitentiary, three in the county jail, four received fines, four fine and imprisonment, six indictments quashed, fourteen nollied, four acquitted.

Prosecution for Offense Against Property.

The number of indictments pending July 1, 1890, under this class was 46, and the indictments found within the year just ended 74, making a total of 120.

The nature of the crime and the number of persons indicted were burglary, 25 indictments and 33 persons; embezzlement, 16 indictments and 17 persons, removing mortgaged property, 1 indictment, 2 persons; grand larceny, 23 indictments, 30 persons; petit larceny, 4 indictments, 4 persons; horse stealing, 3 indictments, 4 persons; receiving or buying stolen property, 2 indictments, 2 persons; malicious destruction of property, 2 indictments, 5 persons; obtaining property by false pretenses, 8 indictments, 8 persons; forgery, 14 indictments, 15 persons. The result of the prosecution in these cases was as follows: 27 imprisoned in the penitentiary, 8 in the county jail, 1 received fine, 4 fine and imprisonment in the county jail, 19 indictments quashed, 18 nollied, 5 acquitted.

The total number of indictment found for offenses against the public peace, health, justice, policy and morality were 17, which are enumerated as follows: Perjury, 7; aiding prisoners to escape justice, bigamy, 1; incest, 2; cohabiting in adultery or fornication, 1; seduction, 2; other offenses, 1. The result of prosecution was 3 to the penitentiary; 1 fined and imprisoned in the work house; 9 indictments quashed; 2 nollied.

The following is the result of inquests held by the coroner: 1 homicide, 5 male, 2 female; suicide, 7 male, 2 female; accident, 57 male, 2 female; cause unknown or natural, 64 male, 45 female; total, 136 male, 57 female; total inquests held, 193. Of this number 6 were superinduced by intemperance.

TOLEDOANS IN IT.

Dr. W. W. Coldham Beats Wizner In the Preliminary Round at Detroit—Other Toledo Players.

A number of Toledoans have entered the open tennis tournament of the Detroit Athletic club. The games opened up yesterday afternoon.

J. A. Cobb defaulted to Horace Suydam, of Toledo, and J. A. Venable defaulted to J. H. Angell. This brought Suydam and Angell together in the first round. Although Suydam played well he was defeated, score 6—3, 6—10.

Dr. W. W. Coldham, of this city, the exchampion of Ohio, played H. R. Wizner, M. A. A., in the preliminary round. Dr. Coldham won by a score of 6—0, 6—3 and played an even cursful game. C. Clifford, of the Kenwood Tennis club, drew a bye which will put him in the first round with Dr. Coldham.

An exiting contest was that between Dr. Coldham and Mr. Suydam, and Cole and Remmick. The Toledoans captured the first two sets, 6—3, 6—3, and it looked rather dubious for the D. A. C. pair, who were playing parallel or together while the Toledoans played forward and back, their feature being lopping the ball. The Detroit players, however, captured the next three 6—3, 6—3, 6—0.

THE CADETS ARE FIGHTERS

Macon Boys Invade an Indianapolis Saloon.

A Riot on the Streets Caused by a Negro Bootblack Guying One of the Southern Visitors.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 7.—A dangerous riot occurred on Kentucky avenue at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a party of the southern cadets of Macon, Ga., and several negro toughs, and for a time it seemed as if the most serious consequences would result. The southern boys were passing down the thoroughfare when they were guyed by a negro bootblack. The boys took it good naturedly for a time, but finally got angry and advanced on the negro, who was surrounded by a number of older ones who were encouraging the insults.

The bootblack threw up his box at some of the whites, striking him a stinging blow upon the head. The crowd then advanced upon the negroes, who broke and ran into a negro saloon near by, the whites following. As the latter entered they were confronte d by some 20 or more negroes and a perfect volley of spittoons, bricks and stones were hurled at them. Nothing daunted the whites grabbed what missiles they could and returned the volley, knocking a half dozen negroes down.

Freeman of the whites and Martin Lynch, a negro, closed upon each other with billiard cues. Edwards came to Freeman's assistance and Lynch was soon stretched upon the floor, bleeding from a dozen ugly wounds in the head.

Another negro rushed upon Freeman with a razor and gave him a gash in the left cheek, extending from the mouth to the back of the jaw. Williams, another of the Macon boys, was beaten terribly over the head with a billiard cue, and Bradford and Bonner, who were trying to defend him, were both badly hurt by spittoons which struck them in the head, making ugly wounds from which the blood flowed freely.

When the fight was at its hottest the police entered and arrested the combatants, both white and colored, and restored order. The southerners were taken to the office of the police surgeon, where their wounds were dressed. Williams and Freeman are both seriously hurt, but it is not believed that either are fatally injured. Great excitement exists, and the Macon boys have been reinforced by their whole company, who are now on the spot. The police are in charge, however, and it is not believed further trouble will result.

The record of cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla can never be completely written. The peculiar curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are successful when everything else has failed. If your blood is impure, your digestion out order, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

OHIO PENSIONS.

Buckeye Veterans and Their Dependents Who Have Been Granted Pensions.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Pensions have been granted to the following residents of Ohio:

Original—Christian Benzing, John W. Darby, Thomas Roberts, Allen Haverfield, Oliver Whitson, David Weeks, John G. Vicars, Marshall O'Bryan, Thomas A. Spencer, John L. Miller, Adam Hock, Herman Fritz, David Murdock, John Herriman, Joseph Love, Marion F. Hahn, Harlow Garrett, George Flowers, Charles Welch, Charles Wandsl, William Jackson, Henry Lachtrop, Henry Ruble, James McCabe, Steward K. Shoup, Melchoir Robaser, Nathaniel D. Chew, Basil H. Moxwell, Thomas Smith, Wesley Cramer, Samuel Parrott, Mordecai Wilson, Isaac Rosenwaltz, Robert L. Brown, George C. Shiffer, Joseph Baughman, Albion M. Ward, Joseph Hall, William H. White, George Van Pelt, Albyron Webster, George Bowers, David Hopkin, John Hall, Jacob Ott, James Pearce, Joseph R. Hoskins, Jesse Shonover, Samuel P. Miller, James Gallaher, Felix S. Banks, Frank Eaton, Jacob Jordon, Goerge Manoke, George Wertz, James Fife, Charles J. Worts, Nicholas Hurford, John B. Wolfe, Joseph Davidson, Benjamin C. Wood, John William Derr, David Cregor, Louis Bauer, Pharis B. Winters, Richard Hindman, Edward Beck, Joseph E. Weaver, Dolphus Lagenbo, Mark R. Willits, W. H. Wagstaff, Jones Bear, Hiram Beatty Casper Krieger, George Cook, Fayette M. Haynes, Simon Adams, Edward Collier, Simon Nedrow, James Haffield, Henry Young, John Poskitt, James M. Jack. Theodore S. Cozier, Andrew Brewster, Johns Burns, Albert Burnet, George W. Gant, Rinaldo W. Gaenzle, Joseph W. Myers, John M. Ness, Henry Wiswell, Jacob Smith, John Wood, Daniel Powell, Samuel H. Cuibertson, Aaron A. Dyson, Henry C. Martin, Albert M. Mosey, Jacob Herns, Hiram Latimer, William H. Williams, Frederick Behm, James C. Harper, Levi Dasher, John A. Seaton, Henry Steckham, Stephen C. Huges, George Rooney, George W. Bradley, Daniel Zimmerman, William Hedrick. Israel B. Adams, George W. Henstick, William P. Bennett, Almon B. Wood, William Sparklin.

Additional—Jefferson Martin, David Heidler, Henry S. Richardson, Frederick M. Koons, Thomas Graham, Abraham Stephens, John Hawks.

Increase—Joseph Weitzel, Richard M. Little (navy), William Oliver, John B. Tomson, William M. Winget.

Reissue—Peter Rodgers (deceased), Bradley M. Crandall, Mathias Weidishofer.

Original widows, etc.—Rebecca Gotshall, Sarah Walters (mother), Lucy Rodgers, Henrietta Block, Lally L. Heath, Nelson Sales (father), Wilhelmina Brinkmeier, Carrie Springmeyer.

Repulsed by the Natives.

BERLIN, July 7.—A dispatch from Cameroons, West Africa, announces that the German explorer, Dr. Zintgraff, who, with an armed escort, is exploring the interior of the country, has been repeatedly repulsed by the natives. Dr. Zintgraff, the dispatch adds, has been wounded, and his escort have completely lost courage. The German government considers the revolt of the natives to be serious, and is taking energetic measures for its suppression.

The Diamond Thief.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Young Wm. Duncan, alias "E. Valdes," who in January last stole $30,000 worth of precious stones from his employers, Lewesohn & Co., of Maiden lane, was arrested last night at the Astor house. At the time of the theft Duncan deposited in the hotel safe a small box which was not called for, and which, when opened by the hotel men, was found to contain Lewesohn & Co.'s diamonds for which the police had been searching. Last night Duncan appeared at the hotel and asked for his box and was taken into custody. He hails from St Louis.

Conkling Will Get Ten Years.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Conkling, who set fire to Deming's store and robbed the place of $1,500 worth of jewelry, pleaded guilty yesday of grand larceny, and will probably be sent to prison for 10 years. The charge of arson will not be pressed

Coalition.

ERIE, Pa., July 7.—The democratic county committee met to-day for the purpose of fixing a time for holding the primaries. The democrats have decided to fix up a joint ticket with the farmers and divide up the representation in the constitutional convention.

Ask my agents for W. L. Douglas Shoes. If not for sale in your place ask your dealer to send for catalogue, secure the agency and get them for you.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

WHY IS THE
W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.00 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY

It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet, made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and *because we make more shoes of this kind than any other manufacturer*, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.

$4.00 Hand-sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price, same grade as custom made shoes costing from $6.00 to $9.00.

$3.50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.

$2.25 and $2.00 Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.

Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they see on their merits as the increasing sales show.

Ladies $3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish, equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00.

Ladies' $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.

Caution—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Can You Believe It?

Unscrupulous manufacturers of medicines are offering to supply the retail druggists with an article put up in RED wrapper, almost identical in general appearance, and closely assimilated in every detail to

Carter's LITTLE LIVER Pills!

We know it is hard to believe, and

The Bee

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

Parties advertising in these columns and having the answers addressed in care of THE BEE, will please ask for check to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be inclosed in envelopes.

Advertisements of Wants, For Rent, For Sale, Lost, Found, etc., not exceeding four lines (28 words), will be inserted in these columns for 50 cents a week, two weeks $1; one month $2. For one insertion 20 cents, two times 20 cents, three times 30 cents and four times 40 cents will be charged. Over four lines at proportionate rates, payable in advance. Parties desiring situations will be given three insertions free.

No credit is allowed for advertisements ordered in for a certain number of times and stopped before expiration.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Advertisements under this head: One, 20cts; Three times, 50cts; Six times 90cts.

BARBER—Wanted a first-class barber at W J Stuart's, 2939 Summit ave, North Toledo. 6jy3p

WANTED—A good collector. Apply at once at 18 Drummond block. 6jy2p

A MAN WANTED—With from $200 to $300 to take charge of offices in Ohio and Indiana. Address N. H. M. Co., 305 Woodward ave, Detroit, Mich. 30jun6p

WAITERS—Wanted two first-class white male waiters. Address B 122, Bee office. 6jy2

TINNERS—Wanted tinners at E A Evers-man's. 3jy6

WANTED—Painter at 248 Marion st, 5th ward. Call evenings. 3jy3p

WANTED—Permanent office assistant. Salary $750. Railway fair paid. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, box 552, Chicago. 27jneif

WANTED—A man with $500 to take charge of an office in Toledo in an established manufacturing business. Address, N. H. M. Co., 305 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich. 30jun6p

CUTTERS AND TAILORS WANTED—Over 1,700 have adopted the A D Rude new method; numbers of them are leading cutters of this continent; others are on the way to fame and fortune. Taught at Cleveland Cutting School. jel7tojly11

1000 MEN WANTED to get a pair of custom made pants for $3, or full suit for $13.25, at the Plymouth Rock Pants Co. 606 Adams st. 6jne1mp

FEMALE HELP WANTED

HOUSEWORK—Wanted a girl for general housework at 453 Missouri st, cor Collingwood ave. 7jy3p

SMOKING TOBACCO PACKERS—Experienced girls to pack smoking tobacco at Toledo Tobacco works, 349 South Erie st. 6jy6

WANTED—Experienced girl for general housework; no washing or ironing. 369 Irving st. 6jy2p

WANTED—Experienced laundry help at Excelsior Home laundry, 1116 Adams st. 6jy3p

WANTED—A competent girl at 1309 Summit st. Mrs John W Fuller. 6jy3p

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family; must be good cook, washer and ironer. 213 Ontario st. 6jy3p

MAID—Wanted, at the Aubry house, a good chamber-maid, capable of waiting on table twice a day. 417-419 Oak st. 6jy2p

WANTED—A girl for general housework; must speak both German and English; no washing; good wages. Mrs J Jacobi, 824 Bush st. 3jy3p

WANTED—A nurse girl between 16 and 18 years old at 211 Irving St. 27jneif

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 932 Huron st, corner Lagrange. 9jne-tf

WANTED—Girl or middle-aged woman to work in a hotel; no boarders. Call or address Maumee House, Maumee, O. 3may1f

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—House and lot, two story frame, 7 rooms, large summer kitchen, natural gas, barn, rents for $8; cheap, $700; two minutes walk from electric street car. Apply 1236, corner Fort and Dawson sts, Southeast Toledo. 6jy6p

FOR SALE—A gentle bay pony, a fine looker and just the horse for a lady to drive; will sell reasonable. Inquire at A & F Alter's, 130 St Clair st. 3jy6

SAFE—For sale—I have a new Pittsburg safe which I will sell at a great bargain if sold soon. Address box 207, Paulding, O. 3jy3p

FOR SALE—Second-hand piano; will sell cheap for cash. Apply at 2226 Lagrange st. 29jne6

PROPERTY—For sale; house and lot on Wallbridge ave, $3,500; house and lot on Washington st $2,500; 74 ft on Collingwood, near Delaware ave, at $40; 100 ft on Robinwood, near Bancroft at $30; house and lot on Lee st, 9th ward, $1,400; 3 new cottages now being built on East Broadway for $1,000 each; small down payments, balance monthly. Irving & Russell, 16 Produce Exchange 28aug1f

FOR SALE OR RENT—The stone building recently occupied by Byrul & Merick as a furniture, planing and jobbing establishment; the building is eighty (80) by seventy-three (73) feet, 3 stories in height with cellars, situate on Water st, Sandusky, in the center of the city; there are three railroads passing at the rear of the building, one within 10 feet; there is also an engine of 100 horse power, with a new steel boiler and planing machine matcher, resawing, moulding, ripping and cross-cutting off machine, all in good order for business manufacturing; the owner is going out of business; the property will be sold at a sacrifice or rented to a good tenant. James D Lea. Sandusky, June 5, 1891. 16jn6w

FOR SALE—Hotel and restaurant for sale; a good bargain for somebody; Wyek's hotel on Summit st, cor Perry; old established and doing a good business reason for selling, poor health. Parties meaning business call and get prices and particulars. 12jne1m

FOR SALE—Very cheap, 4x4 oak sidewalk stringers, 2x3 inch oak plank all grades, pine and hardwood lumber, belts cut to order on short notice, finest lot of redwood shingles of ornamental design, hardwood flooring and wainscoating, etc. M B Donohue, 139 St Clair st. 11jne1m

LOT—For sale a beautiful lot 50x211. Call at 518 Adams street. 21mar-tf

WANTED—SITUATION.

WANTED—Work by a smart, reliable boy; has had experience in collecting, etc; good references. Address Harry, 743 Hicks st. 7jy3

WANTED—Copying or bookkeeping work to do at home. Address A B, 335 Nebraska ave, city. 6jy3

YOUNG MAN wants situation of any kind; reference first-class. Ask for Moskowitz, at 1618 Adams st. 6jy3

WANTED—Position by a sober, industrious man, 33 years of age; willing to do anything honorable; wages no object; want steady work. Address A J B, 120 St Clair st 3jy3

WANTED—Situation to work by the day washing or general housework. Address 223 Morris st. 3jy3

WANTED—A practical printer and newspaper man wants a situation; competent to take entire charge of country paper. Address H F Walker, Lake Odessa, Mich. 3jy3

WANTED—A young man desires steady employment in any capacity. Address B 123, Bee office. 3jy9

WANTED—A situation as teamster or driving delivery wagon. Address B 121, Bee office 3jy3

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—July 4, double shawl, seal brown, white border, in or near Bellevue park. Liberal reward if returned to 1504 Washington st, cor 15th. 6jy3p

LOST—Small gray pocketbook, containing $15 and claim check from Teipel's; lost on an Adams or Monroe street car. Return to 1822 Adams st and receive reward. 6jy2

COAT—Lost dark striped coat in neighborhood of 8th ward engine house. Finder please return to the Bee office and receive reward. 6jy3p

JACKET—Lost, black cheviot jacket, lined with black satin. Finder please return to 733 Summit st. 6jy2p

LOCKET—Lost charm locket containing portrait of lady and daughter. Finder please leave at Bee office and obtain reward. 3jy3

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN—Iron gray mare, weighs about 900, pounds, black mane and tail; is about 6 years old; lost one front shoe. Louis Milker, 624 Vinton st. A liberal reward if returned. 1jy6p

CHARM—Lost gold barrel charm and part of a chain between Cramer's and Toledo. May have been lost on Erie street car number 113. Finder will please return to Bee office and receive reward. 2jnly3p

FOR RENT ROOMS.

ROOMS—For rent two unfurnished rooms suitable for man and wife; light housekeeping; stove with natural gas; furnished if desired. Call at 1618 Adams st, upstairs. 7jy2p

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms at $1 per week. Apply to Miss Pulver, corner St. Clair and Knapp sts. 1jy6p

FOR RENT—HOUSE.

STORE—To rent, a store. Apply opposite Air Line Junction. 7jy6p

FOR RENT—Two small houses on cor Beech and Ontario sts. Enquire on premises. Reference required. 27jne2w-p

HOUSE—For rent a house of 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, including natural gas, at 1225 Superior st; splendid neighborhood, convenient to business. Apply to Y W. Granger, 305 Summit st. 4apr-tf

WANTED AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—To canvass or our Crayon-Ink portraits from family pictures American Art Co., Auburn, N Y. 29jun6p

AGENTS WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen, just patented the best household novelty of the day, sells at sight, pays agents 300 per cent. Send $1 for two doz sample order. State or U S right for sale. A bargain. Call or address Stout & Holmes, 515 Jefferson St. 27jne

FOR RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—Flat No 802, Jefferson st, cor Ontario; two floors, main and second, six rooms and bath; especially suited for physician's residence and office; $20. Also flat No 48, Ontario st; Norris flats; English basement, six rooms and bath; $22. Apply to F. J. Scott, 806 Madison. 6jn4

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—To exchange, new two story 8 room house and lot, 3 blocks from High school, Bowling Green, O, for residence in Toledo: Auburdale preferred. Address E A Miller, 1101 Adams st, Toledo. 7jy6p

WANTED—By a young lady, room and board, two meals a day, within 15 minutes walk of postoffice; private family; terms low. Address B 124, Bee office. 6jy2p

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; Now for sale for the first time. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; just opened up this week; buy a lot. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; lots for sale on monthly payments. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; a new addition south of Western ave. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; 12 minutes electric car ride from postoffice. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; is cheap for the money; get our prices. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension is beautifully located, high and dry. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension is well drained and in healthful neighborhood. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; title perfect; lots sold on warranty deed. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; abstract furnished to every purchaser. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; we have lots for sale at $225 each; cheap. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; we have lots for sale on time to suit. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension offers excellent inducements for investment. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension is a new 9th ward residence addition. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension is convenient for railroad men. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension is convenient for factory men. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension is convenient to elevators and lumber yards. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; take an electric car and look at the lots. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; $10 cash will secure you a lot. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; a cash payment and $5 monthly buys a lot. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; price and terms to suit everybody. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension is surrounded with business and homes. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; every lot is bound to increase in value. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; save $5 a month and own a home. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; prices will soon advance; invest now. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; lots $225 and upwards; all cheap. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; price within the reach of all; come soon. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension has electric cars and electric lights. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; a splendid opportunity to make money. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; we wish to sell every lot; see us soon. Irving B Hiett & Co.

DR. MINGOS has returned to Toledo and permanently located at the corner of Summit and Oak sts; will attend all calls; special attention to chronic diseases and female troubles; consultation free. 3jy1mp

WANTED—Everybody to insure their property in the old and tried Ohio Farmers' Insurance company; 43 years experience and $1,654,250,50 assets. Geo C Stahl, agt, 420 Adams st. 22jne1m

INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE—Houses, stores, lots and farms for sale; houses and office rooms for rent. C C & H H ("Bert") Dawson, 2 Drummond block, opposite post office 22jne2w

NOTICE—New line of car pets just received at Thompson's East Toledo furniture store, 109 Bridge st. 17jelm

DO YOU WANT A PENSION? If you do, and have doubts as to your claim, consult J. H. Spain, corner Monroe and Market Space. Advice given free. 7apr1yr

WANTED—The people to know that they can get anything they want in the line of stationary, art goods, cigars and tobacco, at Geo. T. Frey's, 611 Cherry st. 31jan3f

GEORGE W. MERRILL, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public; deeds, leases, mortgages and all legal papers executed; special attention paid to collection of commercial paper. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Room 25 Law building, corner Superior and Madison sts. jan12tf

CISTERNS of all sizes in stock or made to order, delivered in any part of city; will set in position if desired. Phone 821. The Merrell Manufacturing Co., Curtis st. 2may1y

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—On household goods pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, room 14 Worthington block, Adams and Superior sts. 7may1f

MONEY TO LOAN on farm or city property in large or small amounts at low rate of interest; will buy notes, bonds, mortgages on liberal terms. Merrell & Eastell, 512 Madison st. 11jne1y

PERSONAL

WILL THE GENTLEMAN FROM THE East Side that called at 3017 Walnut st for a housekeeper, please call again. 7jy3p

JUST AN ORDINARY BOY.

"Hello, Billy, are you fishin' for bass?"

"How do you suppose I can see under the water? I ain't no mermaid."—Golden Days.

DIED.

KLUG—Of cancer, Sunday at 8.15 p m, Christian Klug, aged 55 years, 1 month, 19 days. Born at Hissen, Nassau, Germany.

Funeral Wednesday at 8:30 from residence, 1307 Ontario street. Friends invited. p

CITY NEWS.

Use Seyfang's New Process bread.

The will of Gill Nickels was presented for probate to-day.

Christian Endeavor delegates leave for Minneapolis to-morrow.

Humane society meets this evening at the rooms on Adams street.

Good horses and fine carriages at the Crescent Livery Co. Phone 899.

Squirrel season is now open at which there is delight among the hunters.

A new lodge of the Knights of Pythias has been authorized in Belmont county.

The adjusters are in the city for the purpose of setting up the Wade fire losses.

The block pavement on Lagrange street is laid between Bancroft and Sherman.

Democrats should keep in mind the primary election to be held Saturday afternoon.

James H. Moore, for assault and battery was fined $5 and costs in police court this morning.

H. B. Glicks and Mary Sophia Zimmerman were married by Justice Parker yesterday afternoon.

The picnic of the Eleventh street Church of Christ Sunday school has been postponed until Tuesday, July 14th.

A fine new stone walk has been put down in front of the Mathias property on Huron street, at the corner of Magnolia.

The disturbance case against Mary Kasey and Kittie Shae was continued in police court this morning until July 9.

Sixteenth regiment's fife and drum corps has an excursion to Put-in-Bay on the City of Toledo on the 14th inst.

Take advantage of our 10 per cent. cash discount sale during the next 30 days at B. H. Broer's, 606 S. St. Clair street.

Toledo and Volunteer post, G. A. R, will hereafter have headquarters in the new Pythian castle, as will also the W. R. C.

Arthur C. Swain filed a petition in common pleas court to-day against Michael Sharkey and wife, to recover $1,200 on a note.

George Graves, arrested yesterday for violating the bathing ordinance, was fined the costs by Judge Sala this morning.

Water works trustees met this evening in monthly session.

Toledo's Grand Army posts will be accompanied by bands and drum corps on their trip to the national encampment at Detroit.

Toledo Laundry Co., 332 Summit St.

The case against Peter and William Crout, for assault and battery, was continued in police court this morning until July 14.

The following drunks were disposed of in police court this morning: J. J. Coffee, costs; Margaret Brown, $10 and costs, and John Moore, costs.

James Moore was fined $5 and costs this morning for assaulting Frank Driscoll yesterday, Driscoll being discharged, as he was not guilty of a disturbance.

No well regulated household should be without Angostura Bitters, the celebrated appetizer. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

Toledo Laundry Co. Phone 438.

Justice Austin settled two cases this morning, Collier against Harrington and Johnson Bros. against Eidal. Judgment being given in both for the plaintiff.

Work is progressing very slowly on St. Clair street pavement because of the differences between Contractor Streicher and the Consolidated street railroad.

Edward Dreury, for assaulting Mr. Rutchman, a saloon-keeper on Bridge street in East Toledo yesterday, was fined $15 and costs in police court this morning.

Three building permits were issued today: Wm. Mutchler, Detroit street, $500; W. J. Parks, Sixth street, $2,000; A. A. Stowell, Erie street, frame addition, $250.

W. M. Soles, of East Toledo, was arrested this morning by Officer Dan Sullivan for being drunk and abusing his family and taken to the police station in the patrol wagon.

Elmer Dale installed the officers of Beatty lodge, No. 494, last evening at their hall on Dorr street. This lodge will soon move into elegant new quarters at Air Line Junction.

B. F. Condrick against M. J. Gerth received judgment in full amount of bill in Justice Parker's court yetterday afternoon, and Mary Truit received $15 judgement from Patrick Truit.

The little office in Cherry Grove at the corner of Walnut and Frederick streets is now open from 12 to 7 p. m. for the sale of the remaining lots in Cherry Grove addition. Call on Mr. H. H. Mollewell at the office, or on R. W. Smith, 224 St. Clair st.

Republican state central committee meets at Columbus to-morrow to name executive managers for the campaign. Ex-Mayor Hamilton, of Toledo, is mentioned as one of them.

You can make no mistake by using Buckeye paints and varnishes. They are the most durable goods in the market.

When a reptile is hungry it takes anything that seems to be alive, and when a man wants a good cigar he buys the Sinokette, because he gets a 10 cent smoke for a nickle.

Paul Valquette, a young boy was arrested for assaulting little Frankie Smith on the Fourth. The case was settled between the fathers by Mr. Valquette paying the costs.

The "Railroader Guide," with all the corrected time tables for July has made its usual prompt appearance. It is complete and reliable for all travelers in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana.

The committee recently appointed to formulate a plan for a democratic club organization, is busily engaged at its work, and will be ready to submit a report to the delegates as soon as the state convention is over.

Frank Koliski was fined the costs in police court this morning for abusing his wife. Koliski is in the habit of getting drunk, and came home one evening last week, assaulted his wife, and cut some of her clothes into strips with a razor.

Frank Pauff was arrested Sunday on his return from Canada, where he had been since a warrant was issued for his arrest for an attempt at rape last November. His case came up in police court to-day but has not yet been settled.

An attempt was made last night to rob the Steadman house at the corner of Fifteenth and Missouri streets, which is occupied by a family named Peters. Two women in the house at the time heard the noise and frightened the intruders away.

Miss Kate Hoffman, of the Toledo spice mill, was knocked down by a runaway horse on Wakeman street last evening, while returning home from work. She was not hurt, but in the excitement lost her pocketbook which contained about $5, which was not found.

The ladies of St. Paul's M. E. church will give an excursion to Put-in-Bay Wednesday, July 8, on the elegant new steamer City of Toledo, leaving the foot of Monroe street 10 a. m. Tickets $1. For sale at the corner of Monroe and Summit street, Wednesday morning.

J. G. Gilbert, Stephen Gilbert, Wesly Gilson and George Rimmer, imbibed too much whiskey last evening and attempted to clean out a street car at the corner of Michigan and Buckeye streets, handling the conductor and motor man very roughly and interfering with the working of the lines. The four were arrested last night and their case continued in police court until July 11.

Don't worry your horse or deny yourself any pleasure when out riding. Just drive up to Shipherd's Carriage Repository on Cherry street where you will not only see the finest stock of buggies, carts and light wagons in the state, but also a complete line of fly nets, light robes and dusters—everything in horse goods. Quality of goods way up. Prices way down.

In Justice Merrill's court yesterday the following cases were disposed of: Crawford against Weidman, settled; Hoffman against Scott in a case of forcible detention a jury was demanded and the trial cottinued until July 8; Havelich against Confali for $30, dismissed; Oppenheimer against Frick for $20.55, judgment for plaintiff; Eldy against Jack, $137.75, continued to July 11; Karrion against Wright, $95, settled.

BRIGHT DAYS IN PROSPECT.

This month is the interesting period to the retail buyer, and we will sustain our reputation in offerings of genuine merit to the July purchaser. Commencing.

"THURSDAY"

Of this week we will display attractions for everybody and great opportunities will be given the late buyer. Values of genuine worth will be seen in every department.

COME IN AND LOOK.

There will be sharp quotations in

DRESS GOODS.

Most attractive prices in

SILKS.

Fascinations in the

WASH DRESS FABRICS.

Prices of interest in the

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

Remarkable offerings in

CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES.

Everywhere all through the store will be items of interest commencing Thursday of this week.

Do not fail to attend our

GREAT BLACK SILK SALE,

Which continues this week larger than ever.

LASALLE & KOCH.

During July and August our store will close Saturdays at 1 o'clock.

Nasby Council moonlight excursion on City of Toledo, Wednesday evening, July 8.

Court Toledo No. 7262, A. O. F. of A.

Business of importance Wednesday evening, July 8. All members are required to be present. H. BISHOP, C. R.

O BLACKMORE, Sec.

Nasby Council moonlight excursion on City of Toledo, Wednesday evening, July 8.

Charged with Embezzlement.

PITTSBURG, July 7.—A. T. Douthett, secretary and treasurer of the Porter-Douthett Machine company, was arrested yesterday, charged with embezzling $12,700. The charges were made by J. C. Porter, jr., one of the company. Mr. Douthett says the affair is the outcome of a quarrel with the company.

Thomas Porter Brown is in jail here for embezzling over $1,000 from Thomas Laffmer, a dry goods merchant of Allegheny. Brown has wealthy relatives, but they refuse to help him.

Postponed Excursion.

The excursion to Put-in-Bay of the Ladies' Aid association for the benefit of Hotel Industry that was postponed on account of the accident to the City of Toledo, will be given Saturday, July 11. Tickets sold for the previous date will be honored.

Nasby Council moonlight excursion on City of Toledo, Wednesday evening, July 8.

THE ART OF CANOEING.

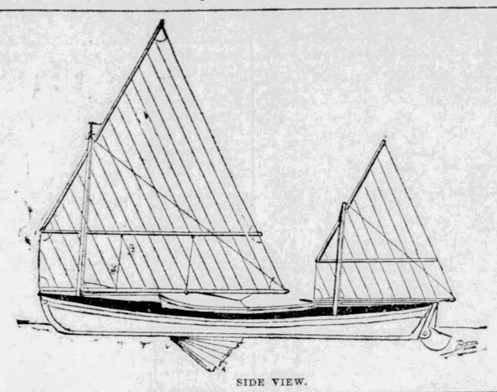
How to Become an Expert at the Popular Sport.

The Modern Canoe a Very Cranky Affair—How to Prevent Their Capsizing.

Boys, do you own a canoe? Could you sail one if you had it?

Guess so, did you say? Well, that's pretty good for a starter. There's nothing like a good stock of confidence in one's ability to do a thing, and confidence is a first-class ballast to have aboard when you go canoeing. It's the true spirit of American independence, but it won't work as well by itself in a canoe as when mixed with some of that good old stock—experience.

Now, we'll say you possess lots of confidence but no experience beyond what you've picked up by watching some other fellow sailing his boat. If you are fond of the water perhaps your father has made you a birthday present of a canoe. If you may or he may not—more likely the latter—know how to handle a boat, but he wants you to learn how, so that he can point the



SIDE VIEW.

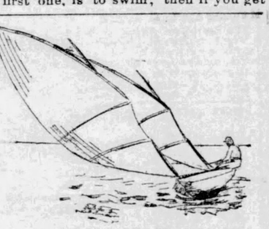
finger of pride at you, and say to his neighbor: "That's my son, Charlie. See how he handles his boat."

Next to a racing-shell boat the modern canoe is about as cranky a craft as any afloat. By cranky is meant tender, and tender means that she is easily capsized. You need not be frightened at that statement, because canoes are made to capsize easily—that's part of the programme in some races, but of course you don't want to capsize your boat until you've learned how not to do so, and how to right her in case she should "turn turtle" with you.

Most canoes are built of cedar, and of the style called lap-streak—one plank overlapping the other. They are all sharp at both ends and round bottomed. When under sail they are generally steared by means of a double yoke. One yoke fits on the head or top of the rudder, the other is placed on a pivot on the half deck, close to the cockpit, where the helmsman sits and can reach it. The yokes are connected by small ropes stretched tightly, so that the slightest push or pull will move the rudder.

Two sails are carried, as you see by this picture, and when there's a good breeze you can get all the excitement you want by "cracking on sail," if you know how. You'd be astonished to know what a lot of sails these little chaps will stand up under, and how fast they will travel through the water. The sails are made of the lightest possible material, and so are the ropes—or rather strings—by which they are hoisted. Then there's a centerboard—a folding one, that opens and closes like a fan. That is to be pushed down when you want your boat to go to windward, that is, against the wind. When run ning with the wind the centerboard is always pulled up and closed.

The principal thing to be learned, and the first one, is to swim; then if you get



UNDER FULL SAIL.

overboard you can take care of yourself. Next in order is to learn how to balance yourself and your boat. You can learn a good deal of that in a short time by paddling in an open canoe. When you think you can keep her right side up, hoist your sail and start off in a moderate breeze after some expert. Watch him closely and don't be afraid to ask questions, and you'll soon get enough points to make you quite a canoeist.

Wherever there are canoes there are canoe clubs, and the best thing to do is to join one at once. By doing so you get right in among the other boys and gain a practical knowledge of the sport. Besides you have a place to keep your boat and tools to work with. The enjoyment and instruction that can be derived from canoeing cannot be too highly estimated. It is practically unlimited. Many of our best yachtsmen began their sailing in a canoe. So take heart boys and learn to swim, paddle and sail.—N. Y. World.

Sleeplessness, nervous prostration, nervous dyspepsia, dullness, blues, opium habit, cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at druggists; by mail 10c. Miles Med. Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Nasby Council moonlight excursion on City of Toledo, Wednesday evening, July 8.

This is the way Lady Caithness, Mme. Blavatsky's successor, was bedecked at a recent reception in Paris. The diamond cross which she wore was the most amazing thing in the room, and was as great a curiosity as the Mozaim set of gems in the French crown jewels. She wore an olive velvet dress, embroidered with steel. She had "rivers" of diamonds" edging the upper part of her corsage, the stomacher and the sleeves, and on her head a countess' coronet, with a pearl on each spike nearly as large as a pigeon's egg. She has a large fortune, and has just inherited $2,000,000 more.

Lake George has a natural curiosity which few people appreciate. About a mile south of Caldwell, in a field, is one of the largest holes that any one has ever seen. It was started quite a good many years ago by heavy rains and has continued to expand until it is safe to say that several of the largest hotels could be deposited in it, leaving room for a number of other buildings of no small dimensions. The washouts have carried the earth into the lowlands and scattered it abroad, and the cave has swallowed up trees and portions of fences in its course, burying them or carrying them away. Each year the hole grows larger and the question is where it may reach to in years to come. It is a sight worth a tramp over the fields to see and should be installed as one of the curious attractions of Lake George.

The National Observer (London) tells of a French wine manufacturer who has discovered that the vinous boquet is a matter of original constituents, but of fermenting agents, and who has succeeded in making delicious vintages, both red and white, to say nothing of irresistable brandies, out of barley, without so much as a suspicion of grape juice in them. The consumers of these beverages keep up bygone traditions by still speaking knowingly of vintages and boquets and aromas and styles and so on.

In looking for the ideal summer resort most guests have learned by experience to seek a place where they can be warm as well as cool. A chilly and rainy day at the seashore or in the mountains is doubly disagreeable in a house unprovided with sufficient heating apparatus.

The British board of admiralty estimates that one vessel, carrying two 110-ton guns, would, in two ordinary engagements, use up guns and ammunition to the value of $650,000.

SPORTING.

Yesterday's Games

LEAGUE.

Pitchers—	R	H	E	SB	BB
Chicago.....Hutchinson—	0	3	2	0	2
Brooklyn.....Caruthers—	4	7	2	0	3
Cincinnati.....Radbourne—	2	6	3	3	3
New York.....Rusie—	1	3	0	2	2
Pittsburg.....King—	2	10	1	2	4
Boston.....Nichols—	5	9	1	2	2

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Athletics.....Sanders—	4	9	5	1	9
St. Louis.....McGill—	7	9	1	2	2
Baltimore.....Cunningham—	8	11	3	0	3
Cincinnati.....Mains—	5	8	6	1	2
Washington.....Carsey—	4	8	2	0	2
Louisville.....Meakin—	6	11	3	1	1
Boston.....Buffinton—	1	8	2	3	4
Columbus.....Knell—	3	9	1	1	0

The St. Paul Kid.

Jim Kennard, the "St. Paul Kid," champion feather-weight pugilist of New York, has been n the city for the past week. He is on his re' tnru to New York state after a trip west in search of a match. He wanted to fight George Dixon if the latter would train down to 112 pounds, but it could notbe arranged. Kennard fights at 110. It will be remembered that Kennard visited Toledo about four years ago, and was defeated here by Mike Coburn.

The First in Michigan.

The first tennis tournament held in Michigan begun yesterday at Detroit on the grounds of the Detroit Athletic club. The events are men's singles and doubles. "In addition to the elegant prize offered in the singles, Messrs. Sturgeon & Warren, diamond merchants, have offered as a trophy a diamond ring, valued at $150, to be competed for at the annual open tournaments of the Detroit Athletic club, the same to be the property of the club until won twice, at the club's open tournaments, by the same person."

Amateur.

The Moss Roses have changed their name to the Early Birds.

Basso has signed with the Corn Citys and will probably make a good catcher.

We, the Comets, accept the challenge of the Ivy's for Sunday, July 12. J. Nolan, Captain.

Story and Volle, of the Speranzas, jr, are released, because they can't hit or catch anything.

The Emersons will not play the Unknowns unless they play for $5 and don't let M. Hurley go home at 12 o'clock.

The Starrs and Auburndales play a game Sunday, July 12, on the Presque Isle grounds. Game called at 2:30, sharp.

The Speranzas claim a game of the Ironville union, Fourth of July afternoon, by a score of 9 to 0, for not showing up.

If the Unknowns can raise more than 40 cents the Emersons will play them Sunday, July 12. If accepted answer through the BEE.

All members of the Emersons are requested to meet at the corner of Division and Illinois streets Wednesday evening, July 8, at 7:30 p. m.

The Unknown base ball club challenge the Emersons for a match game of ball, Sunday, July 12, on our grounds. If accepted answer through the BEE.

The Speranzas played one of the best games that was ever played in the city for boys under 17 years of age, Fourth of July morning, at Presque Isle.

The Speranzas, jr, defeated the Starrs, jr, in a hotly-contested game by a score of 29 to 27. The feature of the game was the battery of Ehle and Sturm.

The Speranzas challenge the Eighth Ward Browns to a game of base ball, to be played Sunday, July 12, on our grounds, for $5 a side. Manager Speranza B. B. C.

The Speranzas challenge the Ivys to a game of base ball, to be played on our grounds, we to put up $10 to their $5, and give them 10 runs. Manager Speranza B. B. C.

The Crescents challenge the Foxes to a game of ball, Sunday, July 12, on the Pawnee grounds. Amount to be agreed upon. Answer in to-morrow's BEE. ManagerUrie.

The Strangers claim the best nine under 13 years of age, because all nines are afraid to play them. Our grounds is corner Clark and Forrer streets. W. Doughery, Manager.

The Emersons challenge the Owls or Lilys to to a game of ball on our grounds Sunday, July 12, at 2 p. m., for 2:35 a side. If accepted answer through the BEE. Manager Emersons.

We, the Atlantics, hereby challenge the Maroons for a game of ball Sunday, July 12, on the central grounds, at the corner of Nebraska avenue and Hoag street, for any amount over $2.50. Mack, manager.

The Garlands played two games with the Starrs, one Saturday at Metropolitan park, which was won by the Starrs by the score of 12 to 14; the other at Presque Isle, which was won by the Garlands by the score of 3 to 7.

The Corn City Base Ball Club hereby challenges any club in the city to a game of ball Sunday, July 12, for $5 a side, now this is no bluff, this is straight goods; we are not from the cornfield but right here in your glorious city of Toledo. Rodgers or Unions prepare answer through the Bee, Manager Corn City B. B. C.

The Speranzas defeated the Pathfinders in a hotly-contested game at Presque Isle, Fourth of July morning. Following is the score by innings:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pathfinders...	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0—	6	6	9
Speranzas.....	2	0	0	2	0	1	2	3	*—10	15	4	

An Old Nurse for Children.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty five cents a bottle.

AMERICA'S BEAU BRUMMEL.

Reminiscences of Col. Richard Hickman, a Famous Character.

Washington's most famous character, if selected by popular vote, would be decided to be Col. Richard Hickman, known the country over as Beau Hickman, the Prince of Bummers.

Col. Hickman was born in Virginia, presumably, as he came from that state to this city, arriving here in the year 1834, about 22 years old. From this date for about three years may be included the Beau's joyful period of existence, when the world was seen only through rose-colored glasses, and life was but a merry game of love and lasses, amours and petty "affaires." He swung the old globe about as quickly as possible, and was as gay and merry a high-roller as the city has ever seen.

In a short while his name was as well known in Washington as that of Beau Brummel in London. He moved in exclusive circles, had all the polish and graces of an F. F. V., and spent his patrimony with a lavish hand. At the races he was a valued tipster, and knew more about horses and their merits than a paddock full of jockeys. He was a frequenter, too, of the theaters, and was as much at home behind as before the scenes.

For the short three years of affluence and high flying indulged in by Beau he was compelled to repay more than thirty years of what would have been to any other a most humiliating and wretched existence. From the society reveller he was reduced to a state of pitiable penury. He never learned the state of his nuances until he had none, and then, it being too late to retrieve his squandered fortunes, it became necessary for him to adapt himself to his altered fortunes in the most expedient manner. There was but one course left open to him, to become a dependent upon charity. To his high strung and sensitive nature this was an achievement so difficult of execution that he at one time even admitted that the sums he extorted by his bumming methods could be characterized as offerings of charity.

His fall from his high estate was not as sudden as his financial wreckage. He did not cease his swell existence when he found that all his resources had become exhausted, but kept on spending the money that he had not as recklessly as he had spent the money that he had formerly possessed. Where he had before liberally bestowed gold and greenbacks he now distributed notes and "I. O. U.'s," trusting to the recalcitrant Dame Fortune to visit him again at some time in the hope-laden future. He at this time patronized the most exclusive hotels, kept up his social connections and was as great a beau as ever. His reputation as such was the only thing that prevented his creditors from swarming in upon him.

Beau Hickman's few years of prosperity left but faint impress on the public mind. It is as the prince of bummers that he is best remembered. For years the principal hotels knew him but to fear him, afterwards they looked upon him as a sort of sideshow feature to be pointed out to visitors to the national capital as the famous Beau Hickman. Every new visitor was legitimate prey and liable to assessments. Beau's home seemed to be in the lobbies of the hotels. He was often seen at the Capitol and other public resorts, but the greater part of his time was spent in the public hostelries. Here was always an opportunity to pick out his man, and as this meant often meals and a bed to him he naturally devoted a considerable portion of his time to selecting his victims. The assessments mulcted were seldom more than a quarter or a half dollar, and these extorted with such a good grace that the victims felt truly that it was more blessed to give than to receive. He also had a regular list of patrons, mainly Congressmen, on whom he levied assessments at regular periods.—Indianapolis Journal.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

NEW RESTAURANT.

The dining rooms at 625 St. Clair street, near the monument, formerly "Dumont's," is now owned and conducted by C. H. Moore. First-class